

ΘΑΝΑΖΙΜΑ, ΚΑΙ ΔΗΑΗΤΗΡΙΑ.
TRACTATUS
DE VENENIS.

OR,
A TREATISE
OF
POYSONS.

Their sundry Sorts, Names,
Natures and Virtues, with their seve-
rall Symptomes, Signes Diagnosticks,
Prognosticks, and Antidotes.

Wherein, Are Divers necessary Questions Dis-
cussed; The Truth by the most Learned, Confirmed,
By many instances, Examples & Stories Illustrated,
And, both Philosophically and Medicinally handled

By WILLIAM RAMESEY ΙΑΤΡΟΣ.

Medicus Certus, in Re Incerta Cernitur.

*Fabrum sanitatem fecisse accidens est, quoniam non est aptus ad
faciendam sanitatem faber, sed Medicus. Arist. Metaph. 5.*

Medicus vir multis alijs aequandus. Homer, Iliad. Lib. 11.

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the Rain-bow in Fleetstreet, 1661.

F

TO THE
 Most High and Mighty
MONARCH
 The Kings most Excellent Majesty
CHARLES
 The SECOND.

By the especial Grace



and most singular favour
 lous provided
 of England, Scotland
 Ireland, with
 and Territories
 belonging, Defender of
 the Faith, &c.

May it please Your Majesty,

Which are the forward persons the
 mount and spirit of most men with
 whom we converse and live in the age
 A s
 having

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MONARCH

The Kings most Excellent Majesty

CHARLES

The SECOND.

By the especial Grace,
and most singularly miracu-
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of England, Scotland, France, and
Ireland, with the Dominions
and Territories thereunto
belonging, Defender of
the Faith, &c.

May it please your Majesty,

*Such are the froward perverse Hu-
mours and Spirits of most Men with
whom we Conuers and live in these apo-
statizing*

The Epistle Dedicatory.

And in

2 Pet. 2.

10, 12, 13.

statizing times, and last dayes describ-
ed by the * Apostles 2 Tim. 3. 4, 5.
That truth it self may not be spoken
without passing under the severest cen-
sures their Depraved Phantasies and ima-
ginations can suggest unto them. Yet,
having that within me which is a con-
tinuall Feast, And which is sufficiently
able to Arm and Defend me from the
sharpest Arrow their malicious Tongues
can shoot and sputter against me, I shall
not forbear to testifie my joy, and congra-
tulate your Majesty's most miraculous
Restauration by this my Dedication, not-
withstanding thereby I shall only discover
a will to d'sire, having no skill to deserve
the least Countenance from your Majesty.
And having no better a Present at pre-
sent, nor other way to manifest that Loy-
ally which hath for many years kept me
under a Cloud, I thought better bestow a
mite, the nothing at all: not that I presume
I can add in the least to your Majesty's
Vertues, or merit by all that I can, do or
have

The Epistle Dedicatory.

have done or said, I am sufficiently sensible that when I have done and suffered to the utmost, it is but my Duty, and if your Majesty shall so far Condescend as to take the smallest Cognisance thereof, I must ever brag and boast of superlative favour and greatest honour that so mean a shrub and unworthy a subject as myself can possibly be capable of. And for such as weigh me in the false Ballance of their own Judgements to think other than my words Declaire; or take me to swim down the stream of Flattery and Time-servingnesse with the major part of the World (which my Soul ever abhorred) that for secular ends and their own advantage, turn as the Weather-Cock upon a Steeple; wrong themselves more then me, who to my familiar acquaintance was ever known to be firm and true to that of **Prov. 34-21**. Manger all the Temptations which years of Calamities could force upon me; Witness my last Dedication to my Quadrupartite, Intituled,

A 3

Astro-

The Epistle Dedicatory.

And in
2 Pet: 2.
10, 12, 13.

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The Epistle Dedicatory.

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in hnd
at 171
-21, 21, 21

FOXING

Witnesse my last Dedi-
cation to my Quadrupartite, Initialed

A 3

Astro-

The Epistle Dedicatory.

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2 Pet. 1.
10, 12, 13.

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The Epistle Dedicatory.

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A 3

Astro-

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Astrologie Restored, Published Anno
1653. At which time every one did what
seemed good in his own eyes, there being
no King in England; Though at that
same time there arose such a thing as the
Phrantick people and the giddy part of
the world esteemed equivolent to Sacred
Majesty, verifying that Parable of Jo-
tham, Judg. 9. verse 14. and 15. espe-
cially (whereby your poor subjects have
been so scratch't and claw'd, that your
Majesty can hardly know them, they are
so strangely metamorphosed) Nobility
layed aside, and he that ran might read,
Prov. 28. 2. in the very frame of our
Government: And that in Psalm 12. 8.
was found true in all our streets. But
blessed be the wise Disposer of all things
that hath given us some hopes of a blef-
sing upon our Land, since we may boast of
the next words, Eccles. 10. 17. more
then any people in Christiandome, no
King for so many hundred of years in
Europe, (nay, I think I may safely say,
in

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in the whole world) is lineally Descended from Nobles, say Kings, As ours. Let us therefore remember that truth, 1 Sam. 15. 23. And to follow the Command of the HOLY-GHOST, Eccle. 10. 20. That Job's Reprehension, Job 34. 18. may never rise up against us more. For since there is no Power but of GOD, Rom. 13. 12, 3. v. 5. & 1 Pet. 2. 13. And therefore we are enjoined to be obedient; much more is our ingagement thereunto when there is so apparent an Hand of Divine Providence, Justice, Goodness, most singularly and miraculously shewn in the Restauration and establishing of your Majesty over us, even in a time when there was, in all Human Probability, no hopes; that so we might see the Finger of the LORD, and that it was he only that could redeem us out of the Egyptian Bondage and Slavery we groaned under; And by such * unlikely means; By the struggling and striving of a few Ambitious Spirits, that were blinded therewith, so that they

* For in humane Reason, Fleetwood, who was Generall, and Commanded all the Forces, should have imployed them for his Brother Rich. P. Establishment (his ends being bound up also in his) then for the pulling of him down. Which was the ruine of both.

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know not where their own safety lay,
was this happy birth occasioned; And,
+ Psal. 118. which is most of all, without the least
Math. 23. Bloodshed. This is ^{23.} marvellous in our
41. * eyes, and should be for a perpetuall joy
* And not untoms! And, Certainly, GOD doth
to be pa- never worke any extraordinary worke,
raled in any story but to some extraordinary end, which
Sacred or we have as much reason to expect, as any
prophane. people under heaven, if our sins and
Which wantonneffe under so great mercies pre-
mi- aculeus vent not. For, we see and know, that
providēce me thinks, should since the rising of so glorious a Sun as
sistence & your Majesty in our Hemisphere, all the
quiet the mists of Disorder, Confusion, Discord
Tongues and Spirits and Trouble which over spread us, And
of all those dark and horrid fears of perpetuall
Rebells. Warr, Dissention, Desolation and De-
struction, as Mists and Foggs upon the
Soules and Spirits of good Men, are
wholly Dissipated and Dispersed, So that
we hope to have Peace and Righteousness
upon their true and Right Basis to all
Generations settled. And, as we doubt
not

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but it will be your Princely care in these more weighty matters; So we can no less then daily expect a Rectification of other abuses, And a perfect Cure of other evils which are Epidemically Reigning among us. As, to trouble your Majesty but with the mention of * one, And that is, the more then ordinary abuse of **THAT MOST NOBLE ART OF PHISICK**, by Illiterates, Quackes, Mountebancks, and Empiricks, that have been, are, and will be, if not prevented, the Ruine of more of your Majesty's Loyall and Faithfull Subjects, then either the Sword or Plague. *The Employment is Weighty, Difficult,*

That they must be still equally sufferers now under your Majesty's Just Power and Government, as formerly under Oppressours; Because Man is the God of the World is not their friend so much as such who have been your Majesties Enemies. And therefore their interest in friends (as friends go now) is as slender. And, although, I for my own part, can plead no merit, Loyalty being my Duty; Yet, if your Majesty would be pleased to take notice of such who have been wholly ruined by the fall of your Majesty's Father of Glorious Memory, (as I have been for one) to whom my Father was not only a Servant, both in the Bed-Chamber and Privy-Chamber, but also to your Majesty's Royall Grandfather all his Reign in England, And likewise **TO YOUR MAJESTY WHILST PRINCE**, that we be kept from Ruine, it will be the Highest peice of Kingly bounty imaginable:

* Although we might mind your Majesty of an Infinite many more. Yet we shall at one, which makes divers of your Majesty's suffering Subjects & Servants, sick at the very Heart.

and

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and of greater Importance then most of
the world are capable either to apprehend
or believe. As our Learned Father of
Physicians **HIPPOCRATES**

most excellently shewes in Aphorism
Sect. 1. Aphorif. 1. Where he sayes,

Ο Βίος Βραχύς ἢ δὲ τέχνη μακρά, ὃ δὲ καὶ πρὸς ὅσους

ἢ δὲ σῶμα σφαιερὴ, ἢ δὲ κρίσις χαλεπή. Δοί

ἢ μόνον αὐτοῦ παρὰ τὰ δόγματα ποιεῖσθαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ

τὰ πάθη, καὶ τὰς παρὰ τὰς, καὶ τὰ ἔξωθεν

Therefore, as he also very well observes,

Lib. De Lege, He that will be a Phi-

sician, Horum omnium Compotem

esse debere. φύσις, διδασκαλία, γυμνα-

or, as in Lib. De Decent. Habitu,

it is exprest in short, Medico futuro

necessaria sunt πρῶτα, σοφία, & τὸ κρίναι

Natura, Doctrina, seu Scientia Do-

ctrina Comparata, & usus, seu ex-

ercitatio. For, such indeed are wor-

thily called Physicians, that are both

learned and skilfull, and none else. But,

that which must give life unto all (ac-

ording to Hippocrates) is, A Naturall

Inclination, Ingenuity, Wit, Phansie, and

Aptenesse

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Aptness to Learn, sufficient Reason, Judgement, Memory, Ex quo vis ligno non fit Mercurius, Every one thus endued, is not fit to make a Scholler, neither are all Schollers fit to be Phisicians. What is sayed of all Disciplines

*Tu nihil invita dices faciesve
Minerva,*

*is likewise verifed in Phisick, in a Phisician chiefly. And that withall, he have a sharp apprehension to discover what will be the event of this, or that, and by the Signes, to discern even hidden De-
fects before there be the least appearance of them; As also to know the Causes, Indications and Method to be followed in the Cure.*

In all which, that a Phisician may be the more compleat, It is most requisite he be well Learned in these Seven Particulars.

I. LANGUAGE or Knowledge of the Tongues, especially Latine and Greek, that he may the better understand the vast Labours and Volumes of our

*Anti-

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* Among which, the chiefest are, Hippocrates, Theophrastus, Dioscorides, Galen, Aretaeus, Rufus Ephesius,

* Antients, and † Neotericks, and, if they had || Hebrew & Arabick it were not amiss, since many old Writers also, wrote in those Tongues; And, Translations, many times, vastly vary from the original Copies, whereby many mistaken and much mischief is occasioned.

Paulus Aeginetus, Oribasius, Aetius, Tralianus, Philaretus, Theophilus, Nicolas Miropsus, Actuarius, Archengenus, Appollonius, &c. which worot in Greeke.

† Donatus Antonius ab Altomari, Alexander Massarius, Amatus Lucitanus, Aurelius Cornelius Gelsus, Guilielmus Rondeletius, Bernardus Gordonius, Victorinus Trincavellus, Nicholas Piso, Carolus Piso, Hieronimus Mercurialis, Petrus Forestus, Joannes Crato, Joannes Baptista Montanus, Felix Platerus, Hercules de Saxonia, Joannes Fernelius, Leonhartus Fuchsius, Duncanus Liddellus, Joannes Riolanus, Matheus De Gradibus, Vidus Vidius, Valescus De Tarama, Benedictus Victorinus Faventinus, Nicholas Florentinus, Julius Alexandrius, Valesius, Christophorus A vega, Thomas A vega, Ludovicus Mercatus, Guallerus Bruel, Zacutus Lucitanus, Joannes Heurnius, Daniel Sennertus, Paracelsus, Van Helmont, Lazarus, Riverius, Capivaccius, Stockerus, Weirus, &c.

|| Rhafis, Mesues, Alsaharavius (or Albucasser, as some call him) Avicenna, Averroes, Avenzoar, Serapio, Haly Abbas, Haly Rhodaham, Rabbi Moyses, &c.

2. PHILOSOPHY, That so he may know the subject on which he is to work, mans Body; with all its parts, the Elements, Humours, Spirits, the uses and temperament of every part, the small faculties and functions, That disease

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es may the better be discovered, with their severall Causes, And Signes both Diagnosticks and Prognosticks, And the right Method of Cure, which is the end of Physicke; To know how to order, rectifie and prescribe, according to the present Condition, Constitution, and Temper of the Patient, what may prevent further evils, Conserve health where it is, and restore it where it is lost,

So that without Philosophy a man can never be a good Physician; Quod enim optimus Medicus, idem est & Philosophus, Galen proves in a peculiar Book by it self. For, ubi desinit Physicus, incipit Medicus. As Aristotle well observes.

3. LOGICKE is Requisite for a Physician (Logismus est actus rei in Hominem) And is, indeed, the first in order of all Arts: for, the next, in the thing, must needs be before it in it. *Επὶ τοῦτα* anim est actus rei ab Homine, in Hominem. Without which Discipline, he can never be able to give a perfect Description of any Disease, or Symptome

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Symptome of a Disease, much lesse a reason why it is so.

4. **ASTRONOMY**, for, the knowledge of the Ascensions, Culminations, and settings of the Stars, with their Right, and oblique Ascensions, severall Positions and Declinations, is, also, of great and eminent use. And for the knowledge of the severall Quarters of the year, and such like; But, especially, (as **SENNERTUS** thinks who is the **PRINCE OF OUR NEOTERICK PHISICIANS**) As it is an help, furtherance, and introduction to **ASTROLOGY**

The 5th. and most necessary Discipline of all the rest. Not as it is commonly practised (and indeed, abused) by broaken Mechanicks, and Illiterate Nowices (And hath beē of late years, when every one did what seemed best in his own eyes) bringing shame and contempt upon that Noble and worthy Art, which, because (as the Learned know) it is of excellent use in Phisicke, they under that Colour, Deceive men of their monyes, and for them

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them out of their lives, There being more
Empericall Impostors pretending to
Astrology, tha are very Ideots,
Cheats, Illiterate, and of the vulgar sort;
Then of any other kind whatsaever,
(which abuse, it could be wished, your
Majesty would likewise Amend, and re-
strain this their Licentiousnesse, which on
every Post and Piller through all the
streetes of this City of LONDON,
(wherein notwithstanding there is a
COLLEDGE OF ABLE
AND LEARNED PHYSI-
CIANS) they publish not only to the
seducing, but ruinating of many of your
Majesties poore Subjects.

I say, it is not this I allow, or speak for,
in this place; but the Pure Astrology
of the Antients, without which, Hippo-
crates and Galen accounted a Phisi-
an a foole; Advising men not to trust
themselves or their lives in such mens
hands. And without which, Avicenna
accounted them Butchers, rather then
Physicians; Homicidas Medicos A-
strologiz Ignaros. And Thurnes-
ferus,

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serus, Paracellus, with others, will admit of no Phisician without it; Medicus sine Cæli peritia nihil est. Many Phisicians, I know, are of the Contrary Opinion; But, as, the one is too nice, the other is too remiss. To mediate, therefore, between both, I shall, in short, give your Majesty, what may justly be sayed for it; In these two propositions. 1. Whosoever is ignorant of the Causes of the Alterations of the temperatures of mens bodies, by which Diseases are occasioned, must needs be ignorant in the Cure, and of that which much conduces and helps thereunto. But mens Bodies alter in their tēperatures with the seasons, which change according to the Motions and Places of the severall Constellations and Cælestiall bodies, whence follow many Infirmities and Diseases. Ergo, whosoever is ignorant of Astrology, that is, that do not know the Influencies of the Stars, which cause Diseases, and alter our Temperatures, are ignorant of the Cure. And therefore that Astrology is necessary to be known by. all such as practice Physicke, will not be denyed. For

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For so Hippocrates stiffly maintaines,
in Lib. De Aëre, Aqua & Locis; And
therefore concludes (in many parts of
his workes) that Man who is ignorant
in the Natures and Virtues of the Cæle-
stiall Bodies, is blind and in the Darke.
Referring all Alterations in our Bodies
and Diseases, to the Starrs and mutati-
ons of the Moon. So doth Galen
throughout all his workes, especially in
Lib. 3. De Diebus Decretoriis, Cap:
3, 4, & 5. &c. Secondly, whatsoever
discovereth unto us the state and Crisis
of an acute disease, And is the only true
and exact way to the knowledge thereof,
is fit to be studied & known by all Phy-
sicians. But Astrology, and it only,
by the Knowledge of the Motions, Na-
ture, Positions, and influences of the
Moon, discovers unto us the true Crisis
in all sharp and violent Diseases (as is
abundantly shewed by Galen in his
bookes, De Diebus Decretoriis, &
De Crisibus, Avicenna, Lib. 4. Fen. 2.

Tract. 2.

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Tract. 2. Cap. 2. Joannes Fernelius,
Lib. 2. De Abditis Rerum Causis,
Cap. 10. Daniel Sennertus, Pract.
Med. Lib. 3. Part. 3. Cap. 12. Et in
Methodo Discendi Medecinam, & in
Institutionibus, &c. And others) Ergo,
Astrology and the Nature, Motions, In-
fluences, &c. of the Sun, Moon, and
Starrs, are requisite to be studied and
known by all Physicians. And ;
Acute Diseases follow the Moon ; so
do Chronick, the Course of the Sun ;
As common experience evinceth us: And
it is daily seen that Quartain Agues be-
gin with the Autumnal Equinoctial, and
end in the Vernal. Wherefore, Avicenna
Ascribeth Health to the fortunate Starrs,
And sickness to the unfortunate ; In
Contic. Part. 1. Text 104. Nay, Para-
celsus, De Podagra, Ascribes more to
Starrs, then Humours, stisly affirming
the Constellation alone, may be a cause of
Diseases, without the mediation of any
Humours at all ; Instancing in Luna
ticks

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ticks, which Distemper, As Reason, and
Common Experience evinceth, followeth
the Course of the Moon. As I have noted
in my Astrology Restored, Lib. 1.
Cap. 4. And in divers places of my
* Mel Medicorum.

* A Book
yet in ma-
nuscript,
and not
condemned
to be
press.

Neither is it my Opinion only, that
Astrology should be well studied and
known by all that practice Physick, to
Instruct them in the Nature of Diseases,
their Causes, finding out their true Crises
(which can no otherwise, with Certainty,
be Discovered) And other most necessary
things, conducive to the perfecting of
the Cure; But also, over and above
those Authours before mentioned, it is
the Advice of Joannes Crato, Joannes
Picinus, Joannes Hosilurtus, Antoni-
us Mizaldus, Joannes Bodinus, Ber-
nardus Gordonius, Magnius, and
infinite others, that they be all Astrolo-
gers.

Wherefore, since I have written more
largely hereof in a Treatise called

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* A small
Tract not
yet pub-
lished.

* *Flagellum Empericorum, I shall, of this Point, add no more, at present : But proceed to the sixth thing requisite for a Physician, which is CHYMISTRY with the KNOWLEDGE OF METALLS, STONES, &c. To know how to distinguish between the true Stones, Metalls, &c. from what are adulterate and false ; And, when need Requires to joyn Chymical with Galenical medicines in their proper places, times, and with parties and Bodies convenient. For, a little Chymistry may serve the best and greatest Physician. I know Paracelsus, Crollius, Hartmannus, Quercetanus, Severinus, Leo Scavius, Ravelascus, Van Helmont & his Expositors, with all the Brethren of the Rosy Crosse, And other Sectarists in Physick, stily maintain it is the only thing a Physician is to busie his head about, that none can be perfect, nor no Cure effected without it, that it is all in all, &c. But Joannes Crato, Thomas Erastus,*

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Erastus, Joannes Fernelius, Daniel Sennertus, and others of the more Rationall and Methodicall Physicians, are of the contrary opinion. And, although Paracelsus, ostentatiously, boasts himself a Monarch in Physick, triumphing over Hippocrates and Galen, as Infants, affirming he did thereby, more famous cures, then all the Galenists in Europe besides; Yet Erastus accompts him but an Impostor, an Imperick, an Heretick, affirming him to do the same in Physick, which Luther did in Divinity: That he was a drunkē Rogue, a base Fellow, a Magician, having the Devil for his Master, Devills for his familiar Companions, And what he did, was by the help of the Devil. In word, as none will or can deny Chymistry to be of great use in the practice of Physick rightly prepared, and listly applyed; So must they likewise, that are Rationall, confess, that the rejecting of all other medicines, Admiring the Large

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Encomiums of their Aurum Potabile's, Elixers of Life, Quintessence's, Panacee's, and universal medicines, and the like, using these only, without any Judgement, Art, Method, As Women do Receipts, because they hear they are good for such a Disease, is a madness; rendring such Practitioners rather Quacks, and Empericks, then Rationall Physicians.

Lastly, a Physician SHOULD KNOW THE VEGETABLES AND PLANTS that are to be used, at least the chiefest and most effectuall, And their virtues, &c.

And thus (may it please your Majesty) if such as dare to adventure the Practice of Physick be not endued; And are unable to give an accompt, workeman like of their Actions, where the lives of your Majesties poor Subjects lye at stake; They are to be accompted rather Cheats, and Murderers, And ought to be proceeded against

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against according to Law. Such therefore, may, by this Treatise, do more hurt, then good. Will your Majesty therefore be graciously pleased to cause such wholesome Statutes as are provided in that Case already, to be put in execution; And where they are defective, they may be supplied and amended as to your Grave Wisdom shall be thought fit. That so every one may abide in the Calling wherein he is called; The Divine not Intrenching on the Physicians, nor the Lay-man on either, nor the Chyrurgion on the Apothecarie's, nor the Apothecary on the Chyrurgion's, neither both or either, on the Doctors; As they too frequently take the liberty and boldnesse, now, to do, even in this City of London, in the face of the Colledge of Physicians to their great shame: That so every thing may be done decently and in order. That the GOD of order, may blesse us, and Confusion be wholly banished from among us. Which is the

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*Hearty Prayer of him who casts these his
unworthy Labours at your Majesty's feet,
And is, As ever,*

**From my aboad in
London**

**Die 5th. 26. Octo-
bris, 1660.**

Your Majesty's

most Loyall

And Obedient

Subject

William Ramesey,

TO THE
JUDICIOUS
AND
INGENIOUS
READERS.

Reader,

I Desire thee to take notice that this Piece at the first was intended only as a Digression in another Discourse, viz. in a System and body of *Physicke*, which for my own recreation and pleasure, I have, at spare times, Compiled. And being more then ordinary provoked by divers of my Acquaintance and Familiars to publish it as well for the benefit of others, as my self. I have, for severall years, notwithstanding, resisted

To the Judicious and

sisted their Importunities, being
Conscious to my self, it is not hand-
led, neither can be, by me, fitting the
worthinesse of the Subject, or to be
exposed to publick view. But, at
length I have adventured, being
prevailed with by them, especially
by my most Constant, Faithfull, An-
tient, and Beloved Friend *FERDI-
NANDO GORGES* Esq; whom I
am willing to pleasure in an higher
Nature, then my Tongue, Labours,
or Pen are able to expresse: As well
for his manifold Virtues, wherein as
a Star of the first magnitude, he farr
outshines infinite multitudes in his
Spheare; As, for that Ancient Ac-
quaintance and Friendship which
hath reciprocally passed between us
for above these Twenty years, even
ever since we were Youths together
at Schoole; But especially, for that
his affections and love to all manner
of Learning is unparallel, which will
not

Ingenious Readers.

not only be his fame here, but eternall * Glory hereafter. If it be not so full and satisfactory, as might be, perhaps, expected; Know, that it was written in the year 1656. in the Nature of a *Digression*, with not the least alteration, save only I added the first part of *Poysons in General*, and divided the whole into *Parts*, *Divisions*, and *Sections*. It was extorted, as it were, out of my Hands. And therefore when it comes into thine, have the more favourable construction of it; And if it be imperfect, let it be hid by thy perfections. And let thy Ingenuity pittie it that it came out before it's time, like *Phares* having given *Zarah* the slip, And so, I fear, many faults are therein, likewise, overslipt, which, I doubt not, but the Judicious will over see; And impute rather to those hasty Mid-wives, my friends, then to me. In the next, I'll promise thee amends.

*For what ever our Virtues & Knowledges are here they will be perfected hereafter, and that according to the measure we now enjoy.

The

To the Judicious and

The Subject on which it discour-
ses is Of *Poysons*, a *Doubtful* & a *Dang-
erous Subject*. *Dangerous*, as the very
word imports. *Doubtful*, so that few
Authours have Defined or Ex-
plained sufficiently what Poyson is.
Cardan, with others, sayes, that is Poy-
son which bath an Aptness to do us much
mischief by an occult quality; *Lib. 1. De
Venenis, Cap. 1. & Cap. 4.* And *Avicen-
na 2. Prim. Doct. 2. Cap. 15.* Sayes it is
that which corrupts Mans Complexion,
not only by quality, but propriety. Others
think, that only to be Poyson, that
immediately destroyes, and kills.
But, such are in an error so to ima-
gine; for there are some Poysons, that
only extreamly hurt, but kill not; As
Pruna Insania, and such like, which
you wil meet with, that makes Men
mad, mopish, & foolish for a time; As
also such as cause Epilepsies, Con-
vulsions, &c. others, again, will admit
of hardly any thing, to be nomina-
ted

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ted Poyson, because many things that are so esteemed may be eaten, in a small quantity, without any hurt, As *Nux Vomica*, which as *Tabernaemontanus* observes, *Lib.3. Cap.14.* That a Drachm will only intoxicate the brain, but two ounces immediately kills. And the seeds of *Palma Christi* of *America* kills, as *Costen* notes in *Comment. Mesu*, if three be but taken, but less he thinks may be eaten without any great damage. Many such like Poysons you will meet with in the Discourse it self; Wherefore, some Conclude them, I say, not to be Poysons; or, if so, that all other things, as meat, and drink, which hurt, being taken in excessse are likewise as bad Poysons. *Galen* also, Promiscuously using the word *δυσόσμη* and *δοληήριον*, in many places of his works, hath occasioned some to ranck Purging Medicines among Poysons; in regard they kill as well
as

To the Judicious and

as others, if they be taken in excess; as also divers other Medicines, nay and Cordials, if not rightly and duly administred, as *Bezoar*, *Safron*, and the like. *Θανάσιμα*, are such as although they sometimes kill; yet they are at other times, when rightly used, helpfull to the Body. *Διληθήματα*, On the other side are Deadly Poyson, and such as never help, but ever kill and prove destructive. The former hurts only accidentally, as it is erroneously administred, &c. But the latter offends in the whole kind, and is to be accompted Poyson. For that, and that only is to be indeed so esteemed (as may be collected from *Cardan* and *Avicenna* before quoted) that hath an occult, malignant, and venomous quality, peculiarly offending Mans Body, whether it may be used in Physick sometimes (as *Opium*, *Mandrake*, *Henbane*, which have, together with their narcotick quality,

a

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a peculiar venomous property also, (as will be shewed beneath) or no. But Purges; Bezoar, Safron, and other Cordials, do not thus offend in the whole kind; but by accident taken in excess; And therefore, falsely reckoned among Poysons. Again, the *Idiosyncrasy*, and custom of some Men, may make Poyson to be food, and hinder the operation thereof. How could it be possible, else, for those recorded by *Agricola*, and *Sambrochianus*, to drink whole pounds of *Argent Vire* without any hurt? or those people in *Thrace* to eat whole handfulls of *White Hellebor*, as *Theophrastus* notes? Or him in *Mercurialis*, that could eat thirty drachms of *Hemlock* at a time without any damage, & yet all Authours conclude it a dangerous Poyson? or the *Turks*, who, as *Georgius Melichius* observes, familiarly eat of *Musc*
Vo-

To the Judicious and

Vomica without the least prejudice, of which, as was said, according to *Tabernamontanus*, two ounces is rank Poyson, &c. But such like passages as these, are frequently Cited in our subsequent discourse, too tedious here to recite. Whence, it is apparent, that, whatsoever *Averroes Lib. De Theriaca, Cap. 2.* *Jacobus Grevinus, Lib. 1. De Venenis, Cap. 1.* And others endeavour to maintain to the contrary, Poyson may become food; and Men may, by little and little accustoming themselves to the eating of it, become, as *Asithredates*, Poyson-proof. And I my self, knew a Gentleman about the late Kings Court, who would familiarly eat Toades, raw as he found them, without the least Inconveniency, to himself, being rather nutriment unto him, admitting of perfect Concoction, as appeared by the death of

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of such Women whom he knew.
And Cardan Confidently averrs,
he knew one that did usually
feed upon Spiders. So we find Fal-
lopius, *De Simpl. Purg. Cap. 48.* Men-
tioning a fellow whom he sayes he
saw eat on ounce of *Scamony* at
once without having so much as a
stool after it. But Auhours are full
of suchlike relations not to be derid-
ed, unlesse we resolve to render our
selves ridiculous. So that then, we
see, by what hath been said, that
Poysons are of different Natures.
Some, if eaten, by degrees, will be-
come nutritive. Some, retaining
both a Poysonous, and medecinall
faculty; As those which may be
taken in a small quantity, without
prejudice. And some absolutely
venemous, ever prejudiciall and
mortall, & *tota ipsorum substantia
aliena est à natura nostra*; never
being

To the *Judicious* and

being capable of nourishing, or helping us: As you will find in this Treatise. Of all which, we are, especially to beware: since, many times, people, unawares, have been, thereby, not only injured, but absolutely destroyed. For the prevention of which, I thought it necessary to give a short description of their severall kinds of Poysons, their Nature, Signes, Diagnosticks, Prognosticks and Antidotes. And for the better avoiding those Horrid Mischiefes which I have known occasioned by the unadvised, and ignorant rash actions of *Empericks*, and *Intruding Practitioners* in the Art of Physick. Which, we hope, the *Judicious* and *Ingenious*, are so sensible of; As that they will make it their endeavour in their severall places, to rectifie and amend

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mend, by discountenancing and
suppreſſing of them ; And that I
ſhall not need to add any more, but
that I am and ſhall be, ſo long,

Die hⁿⁱ. 27^o. Octobris
1660.

Thy Servant

W. R.

b 2

T O .

TO THE MORE
IMPRUDENT
AND
RURAL
READERS.

THe more Prudent and Judicious
sort of Men, will not be much
Concerned in what I shall, in this Epistle
deliver; Being, for the most part,
already, Convinced of the Truth thereof:
But, of this sort, there are but a few; It
is to the major part of our little world,
Therefore, I address my words at present.
Of whom, many, if not most, will, I
know, Conclude, they may, with this
Tract, be able to Cure themselves and o-
ther of what Poyson soever they have
taken;

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taken ; But, they will find themselves deceived ; for although I have indeed, to their Capacities, shewed how many severall wayes they may, not only be prejudiced, but also destroyed ; Yet the Cures and Antidotes, are beyond the Sphear of their Capacities ; For if all the Physick books in the world should be Englished unto them, there would still be a necessity of having Able and Learned Physicians, that can, by severall signes discover the Causes and Nature of the Maladys, And hence, know how to administer a proper Agent to the Patient, for effecting the Cure. Which, the vulgar, being ignorant, can never be Capable of. For, it is not the knowing of medicines only, that will make them Practitioners, for then, An Apothecary were most probable to make the best Physician ; But, how rightly, to apply and administer the Remedy, the Disease, Cause, Constitution, Temperature, Age, Sex, and other Accidents, Customs, &c. of the Patie it being Considered.

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Moreover, To Practise out of Books
meerly, As many Gentlemen, and Gentle-
women, And all Empericks and ignorant
Practitioners do, is extreemly pernicious,
without good Advice: For many times
Death and Destruction follow thereupon,
as daily examples evince us; Amatus
Lucitanus tell us Cent. 2. Curat. 33.

(a) Juvi-
nis quidam
cum scabie
universum
ejus Corpus
occupante
faderetur,
exunguento
cui A. seni-
cum mix-
tum erat
præter me-
dicorum
consilium
se illevertit
eumq; in
lecto de-
cumbentem
mortuum
domestici
invenierunt.

(a) Of a Young Man of his Acquaint-
ance, thus meeting with a Receipt of
an Unguent against the Itch, where-
with he was much molested, with-
out further advice, anointing him-
self all over with the same, which,
having a considerable quantity of
Arsnick in it, a thing whose virtue
and force he was ignorant off, was
thereby killed, instead of being Cur-
ed, and lying down to sleepe, never
awoake more. Another, likewise, is
mentioned by Franciscus Valeriola,
in his Observations, who having met
with a small Tract of the prayse of Hel-
lebor, would needs practise upon himself,

And

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And so, mistaking 3j for ʒj. would have been Poysoned, had not other occasions accidentally prevented, And Zacutus Lucitanus, Lib. 3. Prax. Admirand. Observat. 141. Mentions one of a hot and dry Temperature that put himself in to the hand, of an Eminent Emperick, for esteem and name among the Rurall of the world, by reason of his gray-haires and Age, his boasting vaunts, & the like; was by the unadvisedness of this Quack (applying contrary medicines to his condition) so tormented with intollerable paines, Continuall Watchings, whereby his malady was increased, so that from a languishing Condition, Death, in a few dayes, followed. Whence, the aforementioned Valeriola affirms out of Damascen. 2. And 3. Aphorif. (b) That to work out of Books, without knowledge, a good Wit and Judgement, is most perilous; Wherefore we admonish Men to beware; For, how rash and unadvised a thing it is to

(b) Operari ex libris absque cognitione & solerti ingenio. periculosum est, unde monemur quam incipidum scriptis Autoribus credere, quod hic suo did cit per. i. u. o.

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believe the writings of the Learned, or, to take all upon Trust, without Art, Reason, Judgement, may appear by this Patient. *And Penotus concludes,* in *Præfat. Nar. Med.*

(c) In
libellis quæ
vulgo ver-
santur a-
pud litera-
tos incauti-
ores, multa.

(c) Many things are found written in our Books, which to the ignorant Reader may seem excellent Remedies; But when they come to use them, they oftentimes, find themselves deceived, and take Poyson instead of Physick. Thus did that Titular Physician in the afore mentioned Zacutus Lucitanus, Lib. Citat. Observat. 143. Kill himself, trying Conclusions on his own Body; If, therefore, these Cheats, be ignorant in their own Condition, how much more in others? But, how can it be otherwise, being ignorant in those seven Doctrines and Disciplines mentioned in the Epistle Dedicatory.

Yet there are some who do not forbear to vindicate these Idiots. Affirming them so carefull, Cautious, and Conscientious,

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as that they will give nothing but what is safe; And if it do no good, will do no hurt; Have been of long experience, and known to have cured many, of divers Maladies, &c. I Answer; As to their Carefulnesse, Cautiousness, and Conscientiousnesse in their Practice, which the ignorant fancy to themselves, is ridiculous, and Repugnant to common sense; For how can any Man be Carefull, or Cautious, in what he knows not? will all the Care, and Circumspection in the world availe; when they know not what to take care of, nor what to avoid? Care, and Cautiousnesse, consist not in administering that which they call safe and good medicines, such as, in themselves, because, if they do no good, will not poyson or kill the Patient; But in prescribing such as may take off the Cause of the Malady, and may suite with the Disease, the Constitution, Age, Sex, Temperature, &c. of the Patient. And, if in these, be ignorant, And of them knowes not how to judge;

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judge; his Care and Cautiousnesse is a non ens : And, Consequently, to affirm, him, then, Conscientious, is Nonsense: For if he had any thing of Conscience, he would not dare to meddle with what he knowes not, especially where the life of Man is concerned, and at stake.

Neither can he be sayed to have experience, and to have cured Any: much less many of Divers Maladies. This Conception arises from a praved Imagination of the vulgar; who, being Ignorant, can not judge either of Causes, means, or effects; But, falsly, take the event, to be the effect of their medicines; Because an Ignorant boasting Quack (which hath only a few Receipts, that have been recommended for good medicines (and perhaps they are so) which he uses at adventure, and a like to all infirmities, Temperatures, Ages and Conditions) gives a medicine to a sick Party, And he afterwards mends and recovers, All his Relations and ignorant Acquaintance

and Rurall Readers.

ance, presently conclude it was the Emperick's Physick availed, and produced this effect : when, for ought they, or their Mountebanck can tell, the Patients own Nature wrought out the violence of the Disease, and so Recovered ; Or perhaps it was the wholsom and proper Physick he took before, from some Rationall Phylician that took off the Cause, and was the Introducer of his Recovery, although, at the present, it could not be so apparently, discerned : And being impatient of Health, took the Advice of the Ignorant Practitioner (as many people too frequently do) And then attribute all to that, it being the last thing he took.

Or, to speak the best of this kind of mad Practice ; If the Emperick were instrumentall of the sick parties Restoration ; (As, it is not impossible for them to hit upon the right means, sometime or other) yet it was but by chance, accidentally ; for he can neither describe the Disease offending, nor the Cause introducing

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* Fubrum
sanitatem
fecisse ac-
cidens est,
quoniam
non est
aptus ad
faciendum
sanitatem
Faber, sed
Medicus.
Aristot.
Metaph. 5.

cing it, or the reasons either why it works
such symptoms in this party, or why he
prescribed such a Remedy. So that, Al-
though he did the Cure, he can* not say
he did it; because he knew not what he
did; And therefore he cannot be said
to have experience; For, as Aristotle
rightly teacheth, Metaph. Lib. 1. Ex-
perientia singularium, Ars univer-
salium cognitio est. Much lesse when
not once in a thousand times he hits the
mark, happens on the right Disease,
Temperature, Constitution, and Con-
dition of the Patient that suits with his
Receipts.

If Receipts, alone, were sufficient to
make a Physician; An Apothecary
were the likeliest man to become the best
Physician, having the Receipts of many
Learned Physicians sent daily unto him;
But, as the Bodies, Conditions, and Acci-
dents usually differ, so that divers medi-
caments are, accordingly, prescribed; so
will it be requisite to know, first, where
they

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they shall meet with Patiēts in all respects
suitable to those for which they were first
prescribed, before they, with any certainty,
use them again. Nay, and sometimes
they will find such intricate Causes,
Symptomes, and Affections, as will puzzle
and put the best Physician to a stand.
Thus Sennertus that Famous Neoterick
Philosopher and Physician, Confesses
of himself Institut. Med. Lib. 2. Part. 3. Cap. 9. ubi agit De Epilepsia,
who notwithstanding was the great Restorer
of the Art of Physick to the whole world.
So doth Montanus ut testatur Eraslus, Part. 4. Disput. Contr. Paracels.
Victorinus Trincavellus, a famous Venetian Doctor,
as you may see in his Counsells, Consil. 15. and 16.
Together with Falopius, and Francanzanus,
two Learned Physicians, being all three
conferred with, at one time, about one
and the same matter, gave each of them
their severall opinions. And the same
Trincavel, being demanded his advice

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vice of a young man oppressed with melancholly, confessed he was indeed melācholly, But knew not to what kind to appropriate it. Heildishem, likewise, Speciel. 2. Fol. 166. Tells us, that Paulus Regulinus, being consulted in the like case, was confounded with a Confusion of Symptomes, that he knew not to what kind to refer it. But this is common in our daily practice.

(d) Cerebri affectiones omnes inter se valde affines esse, ita ut sapius unum alteri succedere usu quotidiano percipiamus, quod mirabilius est, pluribus eodem tempore eundem hominem affici.

Wherefore, if there be this difficulty in one Disease; what is there, think you, when there is a Complication and mixture of Distempers together, As is frequent in Affections of the Head, and Brain? For, as Marcellus Donatus, Cap. 4. De Medica Historia mirabili, Lib. 2. Excellently notes, (d) Distempers of the Brain are of near affinity one with an other. And, that oftentimes, one followeth in the neck of another, as we daily see, and which is more wonderfull, Divers do *semel & simul* at one and the same

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same time altogether affli& one and the same Man. *Felix Platerus*, in *Ment. Conservazione Lib. 1.* Tells us of a Patient of his, that was molested with *Caro*, *Convulsio*, *Memoria Læsa*, & *Visus Halucinatio*, one upon the neck of an other. Also in *Lib. 1. De*

Mentis Alienatione, He mentions a noble man who was troubled with the *Hypochondriack melancholly*, *Palpitation of the Heart*, with divers Symptoms of the *Head and Belly* all together.

Joannes Montanus, *Consil. 128.* For the *Duke of Millain*, shewes, that he was troubled with a (e) *Catarrh*, a *Cough*, *Difficulty of Breathing*, *Pain in the Head*, *Vertigo*, the *Gout*, And an *Hydropicall swelling in the Leggs* by intervalls; And, sometimes, with most of them together. And in *Consil.*

36. He hath a Patient both molested with both the *Vertigo*, and *Palsie* at once. Likewise in *Consil. 38.* He gives his Advice of one affected with the *Vertigo*,

(e) *Primis*
Distillationem
Catarrhi, quæ
interdum
difficultatē
anhelitus
inducit;
Affidul.
Tussicula
infestatur,
non nun
quam etiam
podagræ
dolore affi-
citur, ac
præterea æ-
demate &
tumore cru-
ræ laborat
dolore etiā
capitis &
vertiginis
non parum
vexatur.

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(f) Scribit *habuisse* *homoinem* *curandum* *annum sex-* *agesimum* *quintum* *natam qui* *eodem tem-* *pore, Apo-* *plexiam de-* *bilem.* *Pralysin* *universale,* *& frequen-* *tissimos E-* *pilepsie* *paroxysmos* *pateretur.* *Vertigo, and Cephalaria.* (f) *Valescus* *also, writes that he had a Man in Cure* *of 65. years of Age, who at one and the* *same time was perplexed with the* *weaker sort of the Apoplexy, the* *universall Palsie, And the Falling-* *sicknesse by fits. Joannes Crato,* *Consil. 73. Lib. 7. Mentions a Woman* *who with the Vertigo, was also affected* *with a Delirium, Trembling of the* *Heart, An universall leanness, Con-* *vulsion, Gnashing of the Teeth, with* *an hurting of the Chief faculties.* *Sometimes, as it were, taken with the* *Cataleptic, &c. Of which, examples are* *infinite.*

Thus, Physicians themselves may be *sometimes Confounded with a mixture* *of Symptoms, and in Complicated Ma-* *ladies, in their Practice of this most seri-* *ous and Weighty Art of Physick; How* *much more, then, such as are not fitted* *and made capable of so great a Fun-* *ction?*

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So that, then, there is no place left for such Mens practice, nor Colour, for their Intrusion thereinto: For, these things being considered, they cannot chuse but do much more hurt then good. Nay, and the meanest Capacity, must needs be sensible, that if it be no more then this, it is mischief sufficient, that by taking their safe medicines as they call them, & waiting for help from them, it is most commonly seen the Patient neglects to seek out after the true and right way of Recovery till it be too late; And so miserably perishes through neglect, which is as much hurt, I think, as if they should give him Poyson to dispatch him presently.

And, thus, likewise, both Gentle, and Simple, many times, kill themselves and Relations by tampering with medicines from their own Receipts, and trusting to their own Judgements without the Advice of Physicians that are alone able to instruct them. As also by trying and mixing their own fancies whilst they are
6 under

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under the Physicians hand, whereby they Impede the operation of the right means, and bring both shame and ignominy on the Physician and whole Art: not like sober, but Imprudent people; Such is their eagernesse after Cure.

Others are so mad, as to run to Conjurers, Witches, Magicians, as they vaunt themselves, but, indeed, meere Cheats, pretending to Cure by Words, Philters, Charmes, Amulets, and the like Devices of the Devill. But all Cures thereby, if any be performed, is by the power of the Devill, and not by any power or virtue in those conceits; As he did delude the Pagans and Heathen our Forefathers, making them believe, their Gods (as Verstegan in his Antiquities and others shew) Did this or that Cure; So he doth these Practitioners still, and such as give ear unto them. It is the same evill Spirit that then wrought, that now worketh in the Hearts of the Children of Disobedience.

I advise

and Rural Readers.

I advise, therefore, that all Christian people come out of their snares, lest they thereby hazard their Souls health for ever. Let us walk in GODS way, that professe our selves Christians, And shun the wayes of the Devil: For, if we forsake GOD, it is just with him to forsake us who are but Wormes, Job 25.6: Such as he can very well spare, and be without; He hath no need of us, that he should bear with our impieties. Why should we then seek to Angels, Saints, Devills, Magitians, Conjurers, Witches, Impostors, Empericks, Cheats, Ignoramusses, when we may walk in GODS way, by using the lawful meanes he hath appointed by the Hand of the Physiciā. And are Invited, Psal. 50. 15. To come unto him יְקַרְאֵנִי בְיוֹם צָרָה. Et invoca me in Die Angustia; It is very Emphaticall in the Hebrew. Our Translation renders it, Call upon me in the Day of trouble; But the word צָרָה Trouble or Affliction, is the

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Noun feminine of צָרָה which signifies
Streightned, or pressed with
streights, Afflicted or Oppressed with
Afflictions both of Body and Mind.
From the Root צָרָה He Streightned
So that, I say, Let us go to GOD who
is able to Deliver us, and hath promised
Deliverance אֶחָדָהּ Liberabo te; Al-
though we be never so much streightned
afflicted and Oppressed in Mind, or Body
by Sicknesse, he is able to deliver and ease
us of our paines, &c. if we walk in his
way, and use the lawfull means, he will
deliver us.

Some, again, on the other extreame
are so stupid and Pharisaically precise
(whether from this Text of Scripture, or
others, I know not) As that they will use
no means at all; Accompting it a vain
if not an unlawfull thing; And Physici-
ans uselesse Creatures, refusing all Help
when they are sick, saying, out of a phar-
taistical peece of seeming piety, they trust
in GOD, And therefore, Let him
work

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work his will, expecting **G O D** will work miracles for them.

But; they ought to know, Religion doth not teach them, nor any one, to be Madd, and to want Common-sense; which sheweth us, that the **L O R D** hath endewed Plants, Vegetables, Metalls, &c. with admirable virtue for our use. The **L O R D** hath created medicines out of the Earth, And he that is wise will not abhor them; with such doth he heal Men and take away their paines; of such doth the Apothecary make a Confection: Says Jesus the Son of Sirach, Ecclus. 38. 4, 7, 8. Whom the Learned esteemed as one of the wisest men (next to **SOLOMON**) that ever was. But however, I say, common sense evinceth us of this. Surely, these men (as Devout as they think themselves) have never read that of Luke 5. 31. where our **S A V I O U R** himself, tells them, The whole need not a Physician but they that are sick: Wherefore,

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they who have not their healths, do. Neither have they considered that in Deut. 6. 16. Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God. Of which, they can never excuse themselves, whilst they neglect the means when it may be had. Thereby sinning in an high Nature, whilst they account it a sin to use that means which GOD makes a sin if they do not. For, as he hath not promised to sustain our lives longer then we use the means Meat and Drink; or to save our Souls, if we do not pursue holiness, use the Ordinances the Word and Sacraments: So hath he not shewed us in any part of his revealed Will, any hopes of recovery out of the least Distemper (in an ordinary way) without the use of Physick. We are not, therefore, to lye still and say, with the guiddy multitude, God help us, only; But also put forth our helping hand for relief. For then, and then only, may we look unto GOD for a blessing, from whom cometh healing, Ecclus. 38. 2.

And

and Rurall Readers.

And then may we boldly say, The LORD work his will. And our Consciencs will testifie unto ns, we have not been accessary to our own ruin and destruction: Of which, otherwise, we must necessarily, be guilty; And so without GODS infinite mercy, destroy the Soul too, as well as the Body. He that kills another, kills but his Body; But he or she, that is accessary to their own deaths, kills both Body and Soul. That is, if it be resolutely and wilfully acted. And who can imagine any other, but that wilfull perversness is the cause of any ones wholly neglect of the use of the means to restore Health? When they may, as well, and upon as good and rationall grounds, hope to be saved without means (which although it be not impossible, yet it is improbable, it being the ordinary way) or live without food; as to be well without Physick.

It is a ridiculous way of Arguing, therefore, that when their time is

To the more Imprudent

Come they must Dye, do all the Doctors what they Can; And, till then, they shall not, how remiss or careless soever they are in seeking out, or making use of what is Conducible to their recovery. *It is true, there is a place in the HOLY WRIT (from whence many draw that Argument, and on which they ground this their Phrensie) which to the vulgar Capacity, And common apprehension of the giddy multitude seems to Indicate that GOD hath appointed a determinate time, some shorter, some longer, in which they must undoubtedly Dye, viz. in Job 14. 5. Seeing his dayes are determined, the number of his moneths are with thee, thou hast appointed his bounds that he cannot passe.*

For the better understanding of which, we, must Consider upon what occasion, and to what end this was uttered by Job, and likewise compare it with other places
of

and Rurall Readers:

of **SCRIPTURE**. In short then, the occasion was Jobs many, and sore afflictions; whereupon speaking to **GOD**, and desiring mercy of Him, he pleads with the **LORD** from the Consideration of the shortnesse of Mans life, which he termes but Dayes, and Moneths at the most, He ascends not up to Years; Intimating that Mans life was so exceeding fraile and short, in Comparison of **GOD** and Eternity, that it was not worthy, as it were, to be named; And therefore at the beginning of the Chapter he says, Man that is born of a Woman is of few Dayes, and full of trouble. He cometh forth like a Flower, and is cut down; Hee fleeth also as a shadow, & continueth not. Dayes and Flowers and shadows, are of very short continuance indeed; By which Metaphors he declares, but the great brevity of Mans life. And therefore, the latter part of the verse, viz. Thou hast appointed his bounds that he cannot pass; is no
more

To the more Imprudent

more to be understood literally, then the former. For we may as well conclude from this Text, that all Mens lives end in a few Days, or Moneths at the most, And never attain a year or years ; As, from hence to maintain, some Men are ordained to live Twenty, some Thirty, some Forty years, some more, some lesse, And longer, can not. Which, you see, is not the meaning of the Text, but only, I say, containes expressions to set forth the extream shortnesse of Mans life. And therefore in the second Verse, he sayes he fleeth like a shadow and Continueth not : Yet we see many Men live to a very great Age, and therefore can not literally be sayed, not to Continue, or to flee as a shadow. So that then, I take the genuine meaning of the beginning of the words, to shew only the shortnesse of Mans time here upon earth (As that of Solomon, There is a time to be born, and a time to dye, Eccles. 3. 2. Mentioning no time at all to

and Rurall Readers.

to live, intimating, it was so inconsiderably short, as not to be worth noting) And the latter part to teach us, the certainty of our mortality; we cannot passe, or avoid it; the bounds of life is appointed, it consisting in a mixture of the four Elements, it must needs and assuredly end in the Consumation of them : As the same Job hath it Cap. 7. 1. Is there not an appointed time to Man upon earth? He puts the matter, by this question, quite out of question, nothing more sure, clear and true then that there is an appointed time to Dye as well as to be borne. But, that it is limitted to this, or that, or the other year, is not apparent from his words; Nor, as I think, from any part of the Word of GOD: Nay it rather speaks the Contrary. As in Exod. 20: 12. Deut. 4. 40. And Cap. 28. 20. Psal. 101. 8. Prov. 10. 27. Eccles. 7. 17. Isa. 38. 10. All which places and many more, which I might enumerate, cleerly hold forth unto us, that the term of our lives depends

To the more Imprudent

depends rather upon our Obedience or Disobedience to the Will and Commandments of G O D, sometimes thereupon promising length of Dayes; sometimes threatening to shorten it. As in Psalm 55. 23. also it is said, The Bloody and Deceitful Man shall not live out half his Dayes: That is, not half the Dayes he might by his Constitution and Temperature of Body, probably attain unto: Whence, likewise, that in Eccles. 7. 17. It is said Wickednesse makes us dye before our time, not before the time that G O D in his Divine Providence hath ordained and decreed; That is inviolable prophanesse to Imagin, neither is it possible, he is unchangeable, Malachy 3. 6. And whatsoever he hath ordained, must assuredly come to passe, he altereth not his decrees as we do our minds. So that there is no place left for that conceipt that there is just such a time for every Man to Dye, And no sooner, nor later: unlesse we will
make

and Rurall Readers.

make GOD subject to change, which to conceive is more than impiety.

*To return then, I say, to use Prayer only, that GOD would help them without the means by the hand of a lawfull Physician, is a tempting of GOD and his Goodnesse: It is to lye in misery and say GOD help us? Wherefore have a Care. Again to use the meanes appointed by GOD for Restauration of Health, and not to crave a blessing from him is prophane, Træsumption, and a sin in an high nature. Both together, is, therefore best; Agreeable to Reason and the Word and Will of GOD. The Prayer of the Faithfull, its true, will save the sick; But, they must likewise be annointed with oyle, James 5.4. And Hezekiah, (2 Kings 20. And Isa. 38.) Must have a lump of figgs layed to the sore, notwithstanding GOD had sent him word, he should recover; When yet he might have cured him (As he did that blind man in Luke 18. 42.) without means; But to
convince*

To the more Imprudent

convince us of its utility, and necessity. Yet, should we admit, as much as any simple ignorant body would desire, viz. That there is an exact and sett ime for every Man that he cannot out-live, nor before which he can not dye. I say, if this should be so, thou being ignorant when the time is that thou must be dissolved; Thou oughtest to use thy utmost endeavour for thy own Preservation, according as thou art bound by the Law both of GOD and Nature: or, thou canst not but be guilty of Self-Murther, And be accessary to thy own destruction.

For Imprudent, Rurall, Rash, Conceited and Ignorant People, therefore, I have not compiled this Subsequent Treatise: nor for Confident Youngsters, and Women, who think their own witts best, And yet want so much witt as to advise with others better then their own. To all these I desire it may be a Scarr-Crow, And so terrible, that they may avoid meddling with it, as they would with Poyson it self, lest

and Rurall Readers.

lest it prove their ruine, and the destru-
ction of others whom they take the bold-
nesse to tamper with; Contrary to the
intentions of him who desires the prospe-
rity of you all; And shall so continue to do,
so long as he Remaines to be

Die D^{ne} 29^a. Octobris
1660.

W. R.

Questions

QUESTIONS Discussed in this small Tract.

* Directs to the Epistle Dedicatory; † To the Epistle to the Judicious Readers; ‡ To the Epistle to the Imprudent and Rural Readers.

1. Whether there be Poysons *Natural-ly* so, *Accidentally*, and *made so by Art*?
Affirmatur Page 2

2. Whether Poysons hurt by *Primary* and *manifest* qualities? *Negatur* 3

3. Whether Poysons hurt by *Second Qualities*, as some call it? *Neg.* ibid.

4. Whether Poysons operate by an *Occult Quality*? *Affirm.* 4

5. Whether any thing can properly be called Poyson that operates not *per proprietatem totius substantiae*? *Neg.* ibid.

6. Whether any Poysons hurt by *manifest* and *occult Qualities* together, at some times? *Affirm.* ibid.

7. Whether *all* Poysons kill, or have an *Aptitude* thereunto? *Neg.* 5. † 4

8. Whether Some Poysons are *Deadly* and *Mortall*; Others not, and only hurtfull? *Affirm.*

d

9 Whether 5

Questions Discussed in

9. Whether some Poysons, by a peculiar and secret Property, hurt *and are enemies to one part of the Body more then an other*? Affirm. 6

10. Whether some Poysons *affect in a more Divers manner*, then others? Affirm. 7. 8

11. Whether the Bite of a Madd-Dogg kills at a sett time? Negat. 8. 9

12. Whether it be possible to make such a Poyson, as may kill just at a prefixed time? Neg. 10. 11

13. Whether Poysons can penetrate in the skin through Cloathes, Spurs, Bootes, Saddles, Stirrops, &c? Neg. 14

14. Whether there are any such Poysonous Creatures, as to kill by their touch, sight, smell, nay and breath, by a kind of spirituall Influx? Affirm. 15. 16, 17, 23, 8

15. Whether Poysons may, by a medium or second hand (as we say) be conveyed unto Man? Affirm. 16. 17, 22, 7

16: Whether Seeing, be by Receiving in and not by emitting? Affirm. 18

17. Whether the sight, sownd, smell, &c. Of a Venamous Creature, *non quatenus tales; Sed quatenus cum iis vel vapores et Atomis venenata vel alia Qualitates spiritus* 18

this small Tract.

les venenose sunt, Nocent ? Affirmatur.

18.175,218,238

18. Whether the *shadow of Trees* (simply
so taken) do not hurt ; but the venamous
vapours breathing thence to such as are un-
der the shadow of them ? *Affirm.* 19

19. Whether *Colocynthis* do not purge
by the smell (*quatenus odorabilis*) sed quate-
nus subtilissimos emittit vapores, qui naribus
excipiantur ? *Affirm.* 20

20. Whether *Arsnick* doth allwayes kill
suddainly ? *Neg.* 9.26

21. Whether the *Fume of Mercury* be
of sufficient force to kill suddainly ? *Affirm.* 31

22. Whether the best preparation of φ be
not poyson, if not rightly prepared ? *Affirm.*

36,37

23. Whether *Vitriol* be poyson any manner
of way prescribed, and prepared, *Neg.* 41.

24. Whether *Nux Vomica* be Poyson ?
Affirm. 87.88

25. Whether the Poyson of a madd-Cogg
may be generated in mans Body ? *Affirmatur*

117

26. Whether the presence of a Cat or a-
spect, be of sufficient force to make men
fownd, tremble, &c. or to poyson them simply ?
Neg. 139 140

d 2

17. Whether

Questions Discussed in

27. Whether the *breath of a Cast* be *poisonous*? Neg. 144. 145
28. Whether the *Poyson of a Woolf* may be *ingendred in Mans Body*? Affirm. 147
29. Whether that which we call *Aura* *Spontanea* be a *meer possession of the Devill*? Neg. 147
30. Whether the *Devil* may or can *cause* that or other *Diseases*? Affirm. 147
31. Whether there be any *poisonous property inherent in a Bulls-Blood*? Neg. 153
32. Whether *Cows-Milk* have any *poisonous quality therein inhering*? Neg. 155
33. Whether *Cantharides* do *allway affect* and *Poyson* being *outwardly applyed*, or *carried about the body*? Neg. 161
34. Whether there be any *such Creature* as a *Baziliske*? Affirm. 176. 177
35. Whether the *Salamander* lives in the *fire*? Neg. 178
36. Whether the *Poyson of the Viper* be *cold*? Neg. 183
37. Whether some *Spiders* be *poisonous*? Affirm. 230
38. Whether it be *lawfull* under what *pretence of Sanctity* *soever* to *Touch* the *Lords Anointed*, or *rebell* against our *Lawfull King* even in the *smallest particular*

this small Tract.

particular, as, in the very thought of the Heart? *Neg.* * 5

39. Whether *Spiracles* are ceased as we generally believe? *Neg.* And proved by an example * *Ibid.*

40. Whether *Astrology* be essentially requisite for a Physician to be skilled in? *Affirm.* * 16. 17, 18, 19

41. Whether *Chymistry* be the only thing that Compleats a Physician? *Neg.* * 20. 21

42. Whether to play the *Chymist* only be not to play the foole or the Emperick? *Affirm.* * 23

43. Whether there be any *Panaceæ* or universal medicine which our phantasticall Chymist's boast of, that will cure all Diseases in all Ages, Constitutions, and Conditions? *Neg.* * *Ibid.*

44. Whether our Knowledge of things here, will be perfected hereafter in the world to come? *Affirm.* † 3

45. Whether *Purging* medicines, because accidentally, sometimes if not rightly used and applied kill, may be rightly ranked among Poysons? *Neg.* † 5, 6, 7

46. Whether *Cordials* are to be accounted Poysons, because sometimes being not duly administred, may become mortall to the Patient? *Neg.* † 6, 7 47. Whe-

Questions Diseussed in

47. Whether the *Idiosyncrasis* and *Customs of Men*, may make *Poyson* to become food, and hinder the operation thereof? *Affirm*

† 7, 8, 9

48. Whether some *Poysons* are absolutely *venamous*, and admit not of being converted into nutriment? *Affirm*:

† 9

49. Whether the *vulgar* without the help of a *Physician* be able to Cure themselves and others of their *Maladyes*? *Neg*: || 2

50. Whether the *knowledge of medicines* only be sufficient to make a *Physician*? *Neg*:

|| Ibid

51. Whether to *practice out of Books* be a safe way for any that pretend to practice *Physick*? *Neg*:

|| 3, 4, 5

52. Whether *Empericks* and ignorant *practitioners in Physick* can be truly said to be *Carefull and Circumspect*? *Neg*:

|| 6

53. Whether *Empericks* and ignorant *Practitioners in Physick*, Can properly be said to have *experience*? *Neg*:

|| 7, 8

54. Whether *Empericks* and Ignorant *Practitioners*, *Women*, &c. Can be sayed at any time to Cure the *Diseased*, although they accidentally hit on the *Distemper*? *Neg*:

|| 8

55. Whether *Receipts alone* be sufficient

to

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to accomplish a Physician or Practitioner in
Physick? Neg: || 9

56. Whether *an Apothecary be (by all
the Receipts he hath from divers eminent and
Learned Physicians)* Inabled to practice Phy-
sick? Neg: || 9, 10

57. Whether there be any Difficulty in
the practise of Physick, beyond the Capacity of
Apothecarys, Empericks, Chyrurgions, &c.
Affirm. || 10, 11, 12, 13

58. Whether Empericks and Ignorant
Practitioners, Can be properly said to do any
Cure? Neg: || 14

59. Whether there be any virtue, power,
or efficacy in words, Philters, Charmes, A-
mulets, &c. To Cure Diseases? Neg: || 15

60. Whether it be warrantable or lawful
to seek to Devills, Conjurers, Magicians,
Witches, Angells, Saints, &c. for the Cure
of our maladies? Neg: || 15, 16

61. Whether it be warrantable or lawful
for a Christian to neglect the right means of the
Recovery of his health when sick? Neg: || 16,
17, 18

62. Whether to trust G O D in time of
sickness be all a Christian is to do? Neg: || 18
19, 20

63. Whether there be a determinate
time appointed for every man to dye, which
he

Questions Discussed in

he can not avoid? Neg: 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, etc.

64. Whether, (if there be a Determinate time appointed for every one to dye in, which he can not avoid,) we ought, or can lawfully neglect the use of the means, viz. Physick, for our Recovery? Neg: || 21, 22, 27

65. Whether the Authour intended this Treatise for Imprudent, Rurall, Rash, Conceited and Ignorant Empericks and Intruders into the Practice of physick? Neg. || 28

OF
POYSONS
With their severall
ANTIDOTES;
Illustrated by Divers
Histories, the Testimony of
the most Approved, Authentick,
and Learned Authors
Extant.

PART I.

*Of the Differences of Poysons, and of
poysons in Generall.*

POYSONS are of Various and Infinite Kinde; which, to Describe, Explain, and rightly understand, that we may the better shun, avoid and resist; It will not be impertinent to præfix a word,

B

or

Questions Discussed in

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POYSONS
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F.

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B or

Of Poysons in Generall,

or tow of their Differencies in Generall, before we come to Particulars : which some Authours have Comprehended under one or other of these seven Heads.

SECTION I.

Of the first Division of Poysons.

AS. First, they are such as are 1. so of their own nature, As *Woolf-bane*, *Hemlock*, *Hen-bane*, and the like ; Or 2. such as are not so of their own Nature , but become so when they putrifie and Corrupt, As *Flesh*, *Fish*, *Fruits*, &c. putrified. Or 3. Such as were made so by Art, As *Aqua Fortis*, *Aqua Regis*, *Mercurius Sublimate*, *Pracipitate*, &c.

SECTION II.

Of the second Division of Poysons, and that they act not by Primary and manifest Qualities.

SEcondly, they are are such, (as some Steach) which hurt either 1. by the primary and manifest Qualities, As *Hot*, *Cold*, *Dry*,

with their Differences.

Dry, Moist. Or 2. by occult. Or 3. by manifest and occult together. Or 4. (As others will) by second qualities, as they call it, which Corrode, or putrifie; As, Glass, they say, (which they number among Poysons) Corrodes the Belly and Intralls, and thereby causeth Death. But, they may as well say splints of Bones, Needles, Pins, or other sharp thing is Poyson, because they also, many times, perforate the Intestines being swallowed, and Destroy the party. Neither do they rightly teach that Poysons offend and hurt by primary qualities, if it be taken simply; For that, which so acts and works, is not properly to be accompted Poyson; But by occult qualities, and by the property of the whole substance. As *Galen* abundantly teacheth *Lib. 3. De Temperamentis*, Poyson doth *Cap. 4. & in Lib. 1. De simplicior act* by *cium medicamentorum facultatibus*, *Cap. De abrotano*. For, if Poyson depended onely upon manifest qualities; then, whatsoever doth therein exceed, should be poyson, As, *Garlick*, *Onyons*, and the like; which, by *Dioscorides*, *Galen*, *Avicenna*, *Serapio*, and other of the *Antients*, are accompted Hot and Dry in the fourth Degree; yet are not

B 2 Poyson

Of Poysons in Generall,

Poyson, Asis *Auripigmentum*, quod proprietate totius substantiae nocet : The other onely in quantity. Yet we Deny not, that there are Differencies in Poysons ; As, some that hurt only by an occult quality, without exceeding in the first qualities ; Others, do exceed, and thereby, together with an occult quality operates on the bodies of men ; yet so, as that therein all Authours do not agree, affirming that *Euphorbium* (for example) offends sometimes by an occult quality, sometimes by the manifest and primary. However those which are properly Poysons chiefly affect by an occult and hidden property. So that although in one and the same subject there may be both manifest and occult qualities, yet we are not to confound their effects. For, manifest and primary qualities either Heat, or Coole, or Moisten, or Dry : occult, either Kill, or Direfully hurt ; every quality acting according to its Nature, *Sine alterius Directione*, As *Antonius Guaynerius Cap. 1. De Venenis*, excellently notes. For, although *Avicenna* and other Authours treating of Poysons, affirm *Opium*, *Euphorbium*, and others, operate by manifest qualities ; they are to be understood, thus speaking, considering Poyson

with their Differencies.

3

Poyson, *quantum ad specificam formam, quana species differt ab alia*; And according to this Consideration, they sayed that some did work *non quatenus Calidum, aut frigidum; sed quatenus tale, habens scilicet virtutem humana vite & sanitati contrariam, &c.*

SECTION III.

Of the Third Kind of Poysons, shewing that all have not an aptitude to Kill, but that some are Mortall, others not.

THirdly, Some with *Hieronimus Mercurialis Lib. i. De Venenis Cap. 5.* and others, maintain, that all Poysons are either Mortall, or have an aptitude to kill. But this is false, as you will see in the *Second Part* where we shall Discourse of Poysons more particularly; for some do only Infatuate, Stupifie, and hurt for a time; As *Philisers* and *Love-potions*, or as the Spider *Tarantula* which makes such as are thereby bitten, to dance and be mad, &c. Or the *Torpedo*, which stupifies and benums the parts that touch it, &c. For, that Poyson, which hurts only such members as are not

B 3

necessary

Of Poysons in Generall,

necessary to life, and doth not hinder or abolish what Conduceth to the Preservation thereof, is not mortall, neither can it have an aptitude thereunto. Wherefore the more Rationall, have agreed, that some are Mortall, others not Mortall, or only very hurtfull. And those that are Mortall, kill either sooner, or later, and are those which affect the Vitall Parts, as Braine, Heart, Liver, Lungs, &c.

SECTION IV.

Shewing a Fourth sort of Poysons discovered by their effects, and that some are Enemies to one part, some to another.

FOurthly, Some Poysons discover themselves unto us by their effects and operations, whilst their formes are hid; For, some, 1. Do more peculiarly affect and hurt the Brain, as *Night-shade, Opium, Hen-bane, Mercury, Torpedo, Tarantula*, the braines of a *Catt*, and others. 2. Others are Enemies to the Heart, as all those which suddenly kill; as *Scorpions* and the like, which suddenly pass through the Arteries to the Heart. Some also 3. Are opposed to the Liver, as all those Hearbs which evacuate blood,

with their Differences.

blood, which *Galen Lib. de Purg. med. facultat. Cap. 4.* mentions. 4. Others to the *Sperm vessels and genitalls*, as *Cardan* writes of one *Lib. 3. De Venenis*, who, by Poyson, became barren. 5. Some to the *Lungs*, as *Lepus Marinus*. 6. To the *Bladder*, as *Cantharides*. 7. Some, again, cause the dysentery, whence it comes to pass that such who are bitten by poysonous Creatures or stung, have their Veines, Arteries, Nerves, and the like, more effectually affected; as the bite of a *Scorpion* (as we said) Conveies the venom to the Heart by the Arteries; the bite of an *Hemorrhous* diffuses into all the Veines, and causes an expulsion of blood. The bite of a *mad-Dogg*, delates neither by the Arteries, nor Veines, but Nerves especially. And so the infection of the *French-Pox* (or *English-Pox*, as it may now be termed for the frequency of it among us) Runs immediately to the Liver, whilst the Brain and Heart is free. Whence it happens, that some poysons cause heaviness, dulness, stupidity; Others, Convulsions, Epilepsies, Apoplexies, some excite to Laughter, Madness, Dancing, Libidiny, Fury, Raging, Sadness, Fearfulness; Some cause Feavers, Paines, Inflammations, Some bring Death suddenly; Some by degrees and

Of Poysons in Generall,

more slowly, according as the Poyson is in property, the Nature of the Patient, or according as it is used or applyed.

SECTION V.

Shewing a Fifth Division of Poysons, and that there is no Poyson to be prepared that can kill precisely a Moneth, two, three, or a Year, after it is administred.

Fifthly, Some Poysons kill sooner, and some later. As, the bite of an *Aspe*, if some speedy course be not taken, kills immediately, especially that sort called *Hy-rundinaceus*, which as *Galen*, and the Learned think, kills so suddenly, as that it is thought to be Incurable; *Terrestis* within 3. or 4. hours time; and that sort which is called *Pryas*, they think is more slow, which it may be, is that kind which *Paras* thinks destroyes in the third part of a day. And a bite of a *Mad-Dogg*, lyes long as it were hid, and yet breaks forth at the last, as *Paras* writes of *Baldus* the Lawyer, *Lib. 21. De Venenis Cap. 14.* Who Dyed four Moneths after he was bitten. And sometimes there is no sign of it in six or eight Moneths, as *Galen* holds, the which *Cedronchus* confirms;

firmer ; Or in a year as others write. *Albertus magnus* , *Lib. 7. de Hist. Animal* Cap. 21. Sayes he saw a man bitten by a *Mad-Dogg* in the Arm, and was well seven whole years after, and then the place began to swell and be inflamed, and so within two Dayes thereupon Dyed. *Guaynerius* also, speaks of some who continued well twelve years. And *Alfaharavins* attests, he knew one that lived forty years after he was bitten, before he was apparently infected, and then Dyed of that bite. Other Poysons again, although they are of power sufficient to kill presently ; yet by being eaten in a smaller quantity are the longer, as *Arsnick* ; For though of its own Nature, as *Wierus*, and *Forests* well observe it, is not to be remedied, it kills so soon, if it be not immediately taken ; Yet some have by eating but little of it, lived a long time after but in great misery and torment, as *Amatus Lucitanus* mentions of his servant, that by eating of some Hen dipt in the sawce wherein *Arsnick* was, lived an whole year after, *Cent. 2. Curat. 65.* And *Forests observat. med. observat. 28. In Scholia, Lib. 18.* Tells us of a woman that lived two years, and of some, that lived many years, after they eat some of this deadly poyson.

Whence

Whence it is disputed among *Physicians*, and the Learned, *An venena talia dentur, qua definito & certo temporis spatio hominem interficiant* ? Whether there be any such Poyson, or whether any such is to be prepared, as will kill at such a certain and prefixed time, and no sooner nor later : which tenet is stily maintained in the Affirmative, by severall, Instancing and backing of their opinion, by that of *Claudius* in *Tacitus Annal. Lib. 12.* And of *Drusus* who *Lib. 4. Annal.* Is affirmed to Dye in this manner: as also by that practise of *Cesar Borgia* in *Jovius Histor. Part 1. Lib. 3.* Bringing likewise the Authority of *Theophrastus* that in *9. De Hist. Plantar. Cap. 16.* maintaines, that they may so be Composed, as that they may kill in two, three, or one Moneths time, or at the years end, or at two years end. Citing that story, from him also *Cap. 19.* Of an Apothecary who to restrain hot spurrs, had a medicine so exactly prepared, that he could make any that took it, as they pleased to agree, have no appetite in the least to venereall sports, for a moneth, two, or three, &c. With severall such like stories which I forbear to recite. Besides, naturall things have their circuits in their actions, and after a time end ; as is seen in the Crisis
of

with their Differences:

11

of a disease especially. And because Death is occasioned by a Consumption of naturall heat, & a drying up of the Radical moisture; which seems feasible sometimes in a moneth or two, or in a year or two. Divers such like arguments are brought by some, to maintain this their false imagination. But if we rightly Consider, It doth not stand with reason that there can possibly be any such Poyson; For although all things have their Circuit and End; Yet it is not probable any man, in this life, should attain to that perfection of Knowledge, as to know exactly any ones temperature so, as to prepare his Medicine accordingly. Besides, to an action, the Agent is not only requisite, but the Patient also, and the Agent is to act according to the Disposition of the Patient; Wherefore since the Patient, *viz.* Mans Body, according to its temperature, Age, occult qualities, Dyet, Customs, and other Circumstances, may resist sometimes more and sometimes lesse, the Agent which is the Poyson: It is no wonder it kills some sooner, and some later; but it would be more then a wonder, this being Considered, if the Medicine should be so exactly prepared, as to make the effect when the party who administers it, pleases. Whence it is, that

Of Poysons in Generall,

that sometimes it falls out, that divers who have eaten or partaken of one and the same Poyson, have not the same end, nor at the same time, some live longer, some shorter, as is evident in Divers Stories from Credible Authours; as will be found in our following Discourse. And *Nicolas* affirms, *Serm.4. Tract.4. Cap. 33.* He saw two bitten by one and the same *Mad-Dogg*, and one thereby became mad; But the other had no Detriment at all. And although according to the Consent Generall of all the Learned, *Arsnick* be a most Deadly Poyson, killing immediately although eaten but in a small quantity, yet [*Cardan, Contradict.7. Tract.2. Lib.2.* Tells us of one that eat almost an ounce of *Arsenick* without the least prejudice. And *Opium*, which as *Pliny Nat. Hist. Lib. 20. Cap. 8.* Records, is of force to bring sudden Death eaten in a small quantity; And but administred in Clysters, and yet *Sextus Empericus 1. Hypotheson Empericorum*, Tells us of one who eat four Drachms of *Opium* without any hurt. Nay *Gartzeus ab Horto Lib. 1. Aromat. Indis, Cap.4.* Sayes he knew one that could familiarly eat Ten Drachms. And the *Turks* as *Historians* assure us, Do familiarly eat whole ounces of it with no inconveniency in the least.]

SECTION

SECTION VI.

Containing a Sixth sort of Poysons, according as they are received into the Bodies of Men; wherein divers Questions are discussed.

Sixthly, A Sixth Division of Poysons, is, from the severall wayes they Insinuate into our Bodies and affect us; As some are taken by the mouth in Meat or Drink, or instead of them, or by way of Medicine; And some are outward. Whence arises this Question among the Physicians, whether externall Poysons, are Poysons taken Inwardly, and so whether Internall be, if Outwardly applyed; From that of Galen Lib. 3. De Temperam. Cap. 3. Where he sayes, *Non eandem esse Venenorum rationem cum exterius applicantur, ut cum intus assumuntur. Quemadmodum enim ait, quæ intus assumpta perimunt, foris administrata non nocent: Sic neque quæ foris admota occidunt, intus assumpta idem præstant.* With whom Cornelius Celsus, De Re medica, lib. 3. Cap. 27. And Plinie, lib. 29. Nat. Hist. Cap. 4. Agree. But, this is by sufficient reasons controverted by Cardan lib. 1, De Venenis, Cap.

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Cap. 18. And our Latter Writers. From the testimony of the Learnedst and most Credible Authours extant; We see there are divers Poysons which may externally hurt us; As, by the poysoning of Darts, Swords, and other Instruments of War, the Bodyes of Men may be not only Infected, but wholly destroyed. Nay, and as *Ardoynus Lib. 1. De Venenis*, *Cap. 8. Guaynerius Cap. 22. De Venenis*, *Pouzetius Lib. 7. Cap. 2.* And others abundantly manifest, even Cloathes and other necessaries, have been Infected, and by shaking hands with their Enemies, some have found out a way to poyson them by certain Unguents, Oyles, and the like, And so to Infect their Spurs, Stirrops, Bootes, Saddles, as that they shall thereby be Destroyed. But these are meerely Fancies; and no wise agreeable to reason that any should have to do with such virulent Poyson, and not to be infected themselves, or that, he that shakes his Enemy by the hand, should be more free then the Enemy that is thereby pretended to be Infected by the Unguent, wherewith the hands of the Actor is annoynted. Or, that Poyson should penetrate through other Vestments to the Skin, as *Scaliger attests Exercit. 186.* One to be poysoned by treading on a Spider, affirming

affirming the venom of that Creature penetrated the sole of his shooe, and so getting to the Heart suffocated him. I say, these, and the like Storyes are meerely Fabulous, not to be Credited, and rather to be attributed to the Subtilty, Craft, and Malice of the Devill, and his Imps, Witches, Conjurers, and the like, who, by Gods permission, are indeed suffered to use and practise many such Feats upon the Bodyes of Men, mentioned by *Nicol. Florentinus, Sum. 4. Tract. 4. Cap. 5. Guaynerius, Cap. 1. et 2. De Venenis, Grevinus, Lib. 1. De Venenis, Cap. 1. Mathiolus in Prasat. in 6. Dioscori, &c.* But that such Mischiefs are to be done by naturall means, is not be Credited. But, this is most Certain, that many times Poyson is Communicated and Conveyed into Mens Bodyes, by the bites of venomous Creatures, (as we shall abundantly manifest beneath, when we come to speak of Particulars) Wherein we shall likewise see, that some Creatures are so poysonous as that they Infect not only by their touch corporally, but also by their breath, and virtually (as we may say) and kill by a kind of spirituall Influx. *Avicenna* to this purpose, hath many examples, *Lib. 4. Fen. 6. Tract. 3. Cap. 22.* That some have been killed by
slaying

slaying a Serpent with a speare, coming not nearer then the length thereof; *Jul. Cas. Scaliger* also, *Exercit.* 200. affirms the same; So doth *Mathiolus* in *Præfat.* in 6. *Dioscorid.* And *Amatus Lucitanus* *Cent.* 1. *Curat.* 62. *Vidus Vidius* *Lib.* 1. *De Curat. Generall.* *Cap.* 13. &c. Even as it is credibly affirmed of the *Torpedo*, that it benums the Hand and Arm, that holds but the pole that toucheth it afar off. Or, as the breath of Catts, as *Avenzoar*, *Premio* *Lib.* 1. *Thenzir.* *Mathiolus* *Com. Ad* *Lib.* 6. *Cap.* 25. *Dioscorid.* Attest, is known commonly to be poysonous. And to bring Consumptions of the Lungs, Hectick Feavers, and the like, as *Parus* notes, *Lib.* 21. *De Venenis*, *Cap.* 34. to such as are familiar with them. And the *Basiliske*, even with the touch, kills; For no Creature can touch him and escape Death, as *Galen* avers, with whom *Avicenna*, *Ætius*, *Dioscorides*, *Paulus Æginetus*, *Pliny*, *Nicander*, and others consent. Likewise, at the second hand, Men may be destroyed by Poyson from inoffensive Hearbs and Plants, that have been accidentally infected by some venomous Creature; As *Mizaldus* relates, of some who have been destroyed by Sage, poysoned by a Toad that lay at the root of it. *Memoriahil.*

bil. Cent. 1. Aph. 1. Et in Horto. Neither may we be surpris'd with Death, only by the touch of Poyson and poysonous Creatures, but also by their very looks, smell, noyse, we may not only be infected and sustain much misery, but likewise be sometimes deprived of life also; As *Aratens lib. 1. De Signis et Causis morb. Acut.* Mentions one Infected by the Ardent and venomous look of a *Mad-dogg*. And, as the most Credible of the Learned maintain, the *Basilisk* kills even with the sound of his Hiss, and the rayes of his sight. And many have been Infected by the very smell of a *Mad-dogg*, as will be shewed beneath. *Pliny* like, *wile lib. 8. Nat. Hist. Cap. 21.* mentions a wild beast near *Nilus* called *Catablepas* that kills any man that it beholds, and that instantly. Which Relations, although some with *Cardan lib. 1. De Venenis Cap. 16.* account as Fabulous; Yet, sounder Judgements are not of his nor their opinion; But hold, that these and other Creatures may destroy mankind by their very touch, sight, smell, noyse or sound, receiving the species of the poysonous vapours into their bodies by the Pores, Eyes, Nose, and Ears. For if one Man, by a malicious and envious look, that is not of a poysonous Nature, may hurt,

C

disturbe,

disturb, disquiet, and discompose the spirits of an other; How much more is it possible for a poysonous Creature, by his venomous Aspect, to hurt or kill? As my Lord *Verulam*, Viscount *St. Albans* in his *Nat. Hist. Cent. 10* Gives this Reason, why Men in their Trophies, and after Triumphs, are indisposed and sick, oftentimes; because they have received into their bodies the venomous Rayes and malignant beames of some envious and malicious Eye: being communicated *in forma Atomorum et minimorum Corpusculorum, et qualitate spiritali*. So that with *Cardan* and the rest, I confess that neither the sight, nor hearing the sound, nor smell, nor the like, doe *quatenus tales*, hurt or kill; *Sed quatenus cum iis vel vapores et Atomi venenata, vel alia qualitates spirituales venenose conjuncta sunt*; But as either venomous vapours, Atomes, or other spirituall venomous qualities are joyned thereunto. For as all *Philosophers* and *Physicians* agree, Seeing; is not by emitting, but receiving in. Wherefore, it is the poysonous Rayes that are received into the body by the Eye, kills, and not the sight only. And so, of hearing the sound, & hissing of Serpents, it is not barely that, but the venomous vapours infecting the Atomes and received, which

which cause the infection. The same likewise may be sayed of smells, and of that wonderfull change which happens to such who lye under the *Yew-Tree*, which is of that venemous quality in *Arcadia*, as *Pliny* observes *lib. 16. Nat. Hist. Cap. 10.* That divers have perished by sleeping under its shadow, (although here in *England*, as *Penn* notes, and reason teaches us, it is not offensive, because the heat of the Sun is not of that force among us to bring it to its maturity, nor to cause venemous exhalations to breath forth) And *Thevetus lib. sing. Cap. 61.* Reports of the Tree *Baxama*, that if any stay under it but a quarter of an hour, they are in danger of suffocation. Not that the shadow is the cause thereof, simply as a shadow, though it be said *such as stay under the shadow, &c.* Are so, and so affected, (as *Cardan* would fain perswade the world these Learned Authours, and others think, when they so write, and so labours to prove the shadow of them are not Poyson, whereby indeed, he shewes onely that he fights with a shadow, and neglects the substance.) But the venemous vapours which proceed & breath out of those Trees, and are received into the bodies of such as remain under it. And so we see *Colocythis* doth some-

Of Poysons in Generall,

times purge only by smelling to it: which is not to be understood simply, *quatenus odorabilis, sed quatenus subtilissimos emittit vapores, quinaribus excipiuntur.*

SECTION VII.

Shewing a Seventh Division of Poysons.

SEventhly, a Seventh Division of Poysons is taken from their originall, and bodies in which they are found. As 1. Some are in Mettalls and Mineralls. 2. Some in Vegetables. 3. Some in Animalls, and Living Creatures. According to which Division, we shall treat of Poysons in Particular. And thus much shall suffice to be spoken of poysons in Generall.

Of

Of POYSONS in particular, with their severall sorts and Antidotes.

THus having prefixed a word of Poysons in Generall, we descend to Particulars: (which as hath been said) may be divided into these three Classes, as being all comprehended, either under *Mineralls*, or *Vegetables*, or *Animalls*, of which in order.

*Of Poysons belonging to MINERALLS, or
dug out of the earth.*

Of such as may properly be termed Metalls.

Such *Poysons*, as are, or have relation to *Mi-
neralls*, are these 9. chiefly, and most fre-
quently met with. 1. *Aqua Fortis*, 2. *Antimony*,
C 3 3. *Arſnick*

Of Poysons belonging to MINERALLS.

3. Arsenick, 4. Argent Vive, 5. Calx Vive, 6. Vitriol, 7. Æs, Brass or Copper, 8. Drofs and rust of Iron, 9. Lead. For other things that are dug out of the earth, and are no metalls, they are especially these two: 1. *Lapis Lazulus*, and 2. *The Diamond*. Of all which one word in order, briefly.

SECTION I.

Of *Aqua Fortis*, *Aqua Regis*, and *Aqua Chrysulca*; with their Antidotes,

AQUA Fortis, *Aqua Regis*, and *Aqua Chrysulca* as some call it, are put by many Authours as deadly poysons: The which *Bruno Seidelius* in *lib. De Morb. Incurabil.* pag. 13. Illustrates by an example of a young Wench who being very thirsty, meeting with a bottle in which there was *Aqua Fortis*, and drinking it off, fell into most direfull symptoms, and at length dyed. *Bembus* likewise tells us of a certain Legate, in his *History of Venice*, *Lib. 1.* that having swallowed a *Diamond* that was in his Ring, and drinking some *Aqua Fortis* after it, was thereby poysoned: Its Antidote is the Mucilage of the seedes of Quinces, or of Quinces it self; An example of one the e by recovered, *Petrus Forestus* records in *observat Med. Lib. 15* *Obsequat. 30. De agriutinis Gale*, who had drank *Aqua Fortis*. But in regard these waters

Of Poysons belonging to MINERALLS. 23

do soone diffuse themselves into every part of the body, the remedy ought speedily to be used. I find commended also as most effectually, *Eclegma ex mucilagine seminum Cydoniorum, Althea et gummi tragacantha, aqua rosarum extracta, ac melle Rosato, et violato paratum; ut et gargarisma ex semine Cydoniorum, Althea, et Cucumeris. Flor. Rosarum, violarum et verbasti, atq; ex prunella, pulmonaria, sannicula, et s. q. Aqua decoctis, & melle rosato, vel oxymelice scilicito addito paratum.* With which medicines, that *Heardsman* recorded in *Baldwin Rosers, Epist. 9.* (That being excessive thirsty, mistaking the vessell, drank a most hearty draught of *Aqua Fortis*, and thereby molested with many grievous symptoms) was perfectly cured The story at large you may read in the aforesaid 9. *Epist.* And also in *Schenckius, observat. med. Lib. 7. fol. 996.*

SECTION II.

Of Antimony and its Antidotes.

Antimony likewise, if not rightly prepared, and fitly and duely administred, is deadly poyson: Whence *Cornelius Gemma, Cyclo-nomica lib. 2.* Writes that he hath the Names of above fourscore men and women that have perished by *Antimony*: Yet some do stilly maintain it to be inoffensive, with *Mathiolus*, But then

24 Of Poysons belonging to MINERALLS.

it must be prepared, according to *Quercetan*, *Evonimus*, *Valentius*, *Crolus*. And so, it may prove (being also administred by a knowing and judicious *Physician*) a good medicine, and no wise dangerous; *Joannes Albertus Wimpianus*, *De concord. Hippocraticor. et Paracelsi*. Writes that he saw thirty graines of *Antimony* prepared, taken without any hurt in the least. Its *Antidotes* are, if taken into the body, Syrup of *Roses*, *Treacle*, *Bole armoniacke*, &c. or you may make this composition, *R Boli Armeni*, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. et cum pauxillo vino exhibeatur. vel *R Boli armeni* $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. ol. *Caryophilorum*, gut. iiij . cum pauxillo vino Fiat *Haustus*. vel *R Pulvis mastiches*, ex *Caryophilorum*, *Cbel. Canc*; et *Boli Armeni*. Ana $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. cum *succo Cidoniorum* pauxillo. To prevent the reception of fumes, and to resist the poysonous vapours of *Antimony*, let such as try experiments therewith in the fire, and refiners of metals, Drink a little of the water of *Wormseed*, or eat a piece of bread and butter with *Rue*. This following *Electuary* is likewise very much commended; *R Allii*, *Nucum jugland*. Ana *Mj*. Contundendo contundantur, et cum melle q. misceantur; mistura huic addatur *Theriac* $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. *Zedoaria*, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$. *Caryophilorum*, nuc. moschat. Ana $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. Mellis dispumati q. s. Fiat *Electuarium*. With the which you may annoynt the nose and nostrills.

SECTION

SECTION III.

Of Arsnick, its severall kinds and Antidotes.

A R S N I C K is of two sorts, *Naturall*, or *Artificiall*. *Naturall* is likewise two fould, the first is called *Auripigmentum*, the other *Sandaracha*. *Auripigmentum* is that Arsnick which is yellow, and in colour resembles Gold; *Sandaracha* is of a brightish red colour. These are not onely both of one kind, but also of one and the same quality. The *Artificiall Arsnick* is likewise of two sorts, the one is very white and transparent like Chrystall, composed of *Sandaracha*, and *Auripigmentum* by sublimation. And this is by most, without any distinction, taken for Arsnick. The other is called *Realgar* and *Risugallum*, which is composed of *Sulphur* and *Auripigmentum*, or with the addition of *Calx-vive*, or *Salt*, or mixt, and burnt, or Calcin'd, &c. They are all four ranck poyson, and being taken into the body, produce much alike the same symptomes, onely *Sandaracha* is not so violent and grievous as *Auripigmentum*. Wherefore one and the same *Antidotes* will indifferently serve for the cure of all: But if speedy help be not administred all will be in vain, in regard they kill so suddenly; As *Wierus*, *Ferestus*, and others

24 Of Poysons belonging to MINERALLS.

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Of Poysons belonging to MINERALS:

others abundantly manifest unto us by severall examples : Nay it is of that poysonous quality, that it kills even by outward application, and that suddainly too; as that young man in *Amatus Lucitanus*, recorded likewise by *Schenckius*, and *Sennertus*, who, molested with the Itch, anointing himself with an unguent in which was some *Arsnick*, running on, and trusting to his own head, without the advice of any *Physician*, was found dead in his bed the next Morning. Another he likewise mentions, who by the same rash action, became stark mad, so that he was faine to be bound ; but one Day getting loose, when the people of the house in which he lived, were upon their severall occasions called out of the way, after he had raged about, at length leapt out of the window and broke one of his leggs, &c. Yet sometimes it happeneth, that they die not so suddainly, but then they, for the most part live miserably all their Dayes after : as the same *Lucitanus* *Cen. 2. Cnrat. 65*. Records one to have lived an whole year before he dyed, yet was all that while in a most intollerable torment. And *Petrus Forestus, observat. med. Lib. 18. Schol. observat. 28*. Tells us he hath known some have lived many years after, but in grievous misery. *Et ego novi qui multos annos supervixere, sed in magna miseria, crucibus resolutis, ut vix incedere possent; et mulierem post duos annos tandem*
vixit

vita-ortatam; Ita et religiosa quadam Delphis
veneno infecta longo tempore, sed misere, supervi-
sit. And Cardan Contradiū. 7. Tract. 2. Lib. 2
Tells us of one that eat almost an ounce of *Arf-
nick* without the least prejudice. The cure may
be effected if taken in time; first, by vomiting it
up if possible, before it have diffused it self out
of the stomach into the parts; and that by
butter and warm water, or the Decoction *se-
minis Rapi, Atriplicis in quo Butyrum recens aut
ol. lini, vel rosaceam sit liquefactam*, or any other
fat liquor. *Forestus observat. med. Lib. 18. in
schola observat. 28.* doth much commend oyle
with a little chicken broath for a vomit, *Memini
ego puerum apud Delphenses, &c.* I remember I
cured a Boy at Delph, who had unawares eaten
that kind of *Arfnick*, which they usually lay for
Mice, (commonly called by us *Rats-bane*) onely
with a vomit of oyle and chicken broath. Ad-
ding a little after, that he hath found of great use
(amongst such as he hath cured,) oyle of sweete
Almonds given to drink with buttered-ale. *Milk*
likewise is highly commended by some Authors
to this purpose: whence the same *Forestus lo-
co citato*, affirms, that in *Italy* they use when
poyson is first taken, to drink Milk perpetually
mixt with oyle of sweet Almonds, which he
sayes *Avicenna* had experience of. *De cura
Ictericia in fine excerptum.* And *Montanus* will
have

have them drink *Milk* till their thirst be quenched (if possible) for this kind of poyson doth exceedingly cause thirst; For hereby he attests himself to have cured severall that had eaten fish fryed with butter, and rouled in meal wherein *Arsnick* was mixt: shewing farther, that all such as drank liberally thereof, were quickly well; such as deferred the drinking of it, grew worse and fell into grievous symptomes and paralytick fits; and such as refused it wholly, Dyed. *Petrus de Apono, Tract. De Venenis*, Commends *Asses Milk*; who sayes, he cured a young man that had taken that kind of *Arsnick* called *Realgar* in drink, and was so affected, that through too much Drought, remained as Immoveable; First he administred Vomits, as is before described, then Clysters, but the chief business was drinking of *Asses Milk*. Lastly, the *specificall Antidotes* of this kind of poylon, Sunt, in primis, *Christallus Fossilis pulverizatus ℥j. pondere, cum oleo Amygdalorum dulcium recentis potus. Secundo, oleum è nucleis pini ℥iij. pondere exhibitum. Tertio, utilis est & lapis Bezoar, quod probat historia illa, quam recenset Claudius Richardus, in descriptione Bezoartici Lapidis Jordani de peste operi adjuncta; ut scribit Schenkius observat. med. Lib. 7. fol. 994.*

SECTION

SECTION IV.

Of Argent Vive its severall sorts, and
Antidotes.

Argent Vive, or Mercury, as our Chymists vulgarly phrase it, is of three sorts, for it is either 1. *Crude*, or 2. *Sublimate*, or 3. *Præcipitate*. To which we may add *Cinabar*, being composed of *Mercury*; But *Naturall Cinabar* I shall here pretermitt: wherefore then of these in order. And first of *Crude Mercury*, which taken rather in *substance*, or by *inunction*, or in *fume*, causeth grievous affections and symptoms, by its weight, and eroding malignant quality: as intollerable paines in the stomach and bowels, wind, gripings, and erosions, a generall indisposition of the whole body, and sometimes a violent lask. And if it be retained long in the body, as many times it happeneth when it is mixed with some other medicament of a retaining quality, or lies in some cavity longer then it ought, or some such accident happening whereby it is kept still in the body unevacuated, there followeth a suppression of Urine, and the passages being stopt, the whole man becomes infected, and all his humours, so that he turnes

pale

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pale, wan, and of a leaden colour: having a very corrupt and fætid breath; And at length causes Palsies in severall parts, and sometimes the Falling-sicknesse, Apoplexie, Swounding fits, nay and Death it self: as that Apothecary recorded by *Cardan, de venenis, Lib. 1. cap. 20.* who being exceeding thirsty in the night time, drank instead of beere or other convenient liquor, very largely of *Crude Mercury*, in so much that being found dead in the morning, and dissecting of him to find out the cause, in his stomach was found almost the quantity of a pint of *Mercury*; the blood coagulated in his heart, [yet *Aljabaravins Pract. Tract. 30. c. 3.* saies he saw one who devoured ten drams of *Argent Vive*, without any hurt at all. *Botallus* likewise, *Lib. de lue venerea*, affirms that he hath seen one, & heard of divers, that swallowed as many ounces, and yet was thereby no wise damnified. See more in *Agricola Lib. 8. Fossilium. Wierus Lib. 4. edit. 6. Sanbarolitanus. Comm. Avicen. de curacafus et offens. Pag. 189.* Which record some to have drank some pounds without any hurt.] Whence by the way it would argue it of a cold quality, notwithstanding what some Authours have said against it; much after the same manner are they affected, that use it outwardly by *inunction*; or receive the *sume* thereof; As is apparent by that young man in *Forestus observat. med. Lib. 8. observat.*

observat. 5. who receiving the vapour thereof into his brain, could neither sleepe, rest, nor be at ease in any place : with an universall trembling over all his body, extraordinary palenesse, and baldnesse, his hair thereby falling off. And *Ferdinandus Ponzettus, De Venenis, Lib. 2. cap. 21.* Tells us of a man in his time who by endeavouring to convert *Mercury* into *Luna*, or silver, being one day negligent, received the fume thereof into his head, and so fell down dead immediately, without one word speaking. Likewise severall have been kill'd by using oyntments in which *Mercury* hath been mixt, by its penetrative nature through the pores, affecting and infecting the blood and humours. *Joannes Schenckius, observat. med. Lib. 7. fol. 990.* Records one, who by the frequent use of *Mercury*, it came to pass, that his veines at length were perceived to be full of *Mercury* (being penetrated therewith) so that it was discerned to run up and down, as his armes were elevated or depressed. Yet there are Antidotes against all these, as is to be found in the writings of the Learned. *Utile est valde Lac Copiosius potum, imprimis Asinum ut inquit Sennertus, magnum vero imprimis auxilium prestat, auri limatisco- bem, vel folia auri sumere, ut alii dicunt, atque ita postea argentum vivum per aluum cum auro egeritur. Nec multum à veritate abire videtur,*

cum

[32] Of Poysons belonging to MINERALLS.

cam nihil est, quod argentum vivum avidius imbibat quam aurum. Neither doth it onely help to carry it down, and expell it by the panch, but also hinders it from dilating it self into the parts of the body, till such proper meanes can be administred as will cause expulsion. To purge and free the body downwards is rather to be endeavoured then by Vomits, because it is of that ponderous nature that it will hardly be brought up by any art. *Quod ut facilius fiat, laudatur Emetica ex Hydromelite, cui admixta sit hiera picra, vel ex oleo olivarum solo, aut misto cum modico pinguedinis gallina, vel Anatis, aut modico butyri recentis s. salis, & similibus, intestinis insundendus est.* Antidoti vero loco varia medicamenta exhibentur. *Costum cum vino sumptum argenti vivi quasi Bezoar esse, scribit Conciliator, & Guaynerius. Exhiberi potest etiam theriaca. Post Evacuationes, Avicenna laudat exhibere Myrrham (Canon Lib. 4. Fen. 6. Cap. propr.) ℥iij. Pondere cum vino, & postea mulsum superbibere, imperat. Conciliator Myrrham & Castoreum decocta in vino, & salviā, ac rutam tritam, cum aqua in qua nuces cupressi cocta fuerunt, dari praescribit. Dioscorides vinum cum absynthii, Apii decoctum, semen hermini, origanum hysopum cum vino. Rhases etiam Absynthium tritum cum multo vino. Aut semen Apii, vel Hysopum vel etiam mentastrum montanum, cum vino.* vinum

vinum merum remedio esse tradit. Nat. Hist. Lib. 23. Cap. 1. & in Lib. 20. Cap. 5. Commendat si-
fer erraticum, & in Lib. 22. Cap. 3. Semen artica
siccum fungis. Et Lardum Lupi, in Lib. 28. cap.
10. Denique in Lib. 29. cap. 5. Columbarum syl-
vestrium finum priva. im contra Argenti vivi po-
tum valere tradit, ut annotat Sennertus. Si
vero à fumo Argenti vivi, naribus & ore recep-
to, ager male habeat, confert plurimum, ut ager
haustu lactis Caprini bibat, vel potius, in quantita-
te magna; vel vini in quo Absynkium & Hysop-
pum, Decocta sunt; ut ex scriptis Platonis annotat
Forestus, observat. med. Lib. 8. observat. 5. Et
ipse Forestus pradiatum juvenem curavit, jubendo
ut perpetuo uteretur, pro potu, lacte Caprino, & ut
ipsum etiam comederet cum pane qui fursuris
expers non esset. Etiam ut hoc decocto uteretur,
Imperando. Rx. Rad. Apii ʒʒ Absynkii, Origani,
Hysopi, Ana Manip. 1. seminis bormini seu gali-
Antidotes a- rici, & herba quæ tota boxa dicitur;
gainst Merca- ana ʒj. Coquantur in Lib. ij. Vini
received tenuis & albi, addendo alba betho-
in fume. nice, Lib. 5. Ad consumptionem me-
dictatis, & colatura saccharo dulcetur. Quo,
& potu Lactis Caprini cum continuaret, ab omni-
bus symptomatis diælis liber evasit, & pili postea
creverunt p. r. se. Laudat etiam Autores Vinum
in quo folia Roris marini Stachas Arabica, &
Centaur. Min. cocta sint, utilis est etiam aqua Sal-
via

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via, et Zedoaria pota, Ager quoque in balneo sicco saepe sudet, et post sudorem partes languentes fricentur sacculo in vino cocto, cui insuta sunt herba facultatem habentes poros cutis aperiendi, et nervos roborandi, quales sunt salvia, Chamapitys, betonica, lavendula, cum baccis Juniperi. Ut Docet Sonnerthus. Perutilis etiam est succus pimpinella, ut patet ab Historia illa ex Schenckio, jam citata, quo post multa frustra tentata, quendam, qui Argento vivo frequenter usus fuerat curatum fuisse ut ipse, loco citato, refert Schenckius. Si ab inunctione Argenti vivi ager mali aliquid patiat, à Mercurio in corpore relicto; Auramenta potanda, vel globuli aut pillulae ex auri foliis parata deglutienda. Imbibitur enim Mercurius ab auro, et cum eo è corpore evacuat, atque ita, ne quid mali excitetur, praecavetur. Ad dolorem quoque leniendum, os et fauces lacte tepido, vel decocto hordei abluantur. Ad inflammationem prohibendam, decocto vel aqua plantaginis, vel foliorum visis, cum Diamoro, et syrupo De rosis siccis utatur ager. Dentes abluendi decocto vel aqua Saliva, Aquilegia, vino austero. Pro cæteris consule Anteres.

Precipitate Mercury causeth more grievous symptomes, and is much more stronger poyson; for besides all the preceeding grievances, it causeth an inordinate effusion of putride spittle, and that continually; An inflammation of the mouth,

mouth, Ulcers in the Jawes and Gummes, loos-
 nesse of the teeth, Trembling of the
 Members, Depravation of strength,
 Alienation of the Mind, and Death
 it self; Most of which symptomes, are

Of Preci-
 pitate Mer-
 cury, and its
 Antidotes.

recited by *Langius, Lib. 1. Epist. 46. Palmari-
 us, De Hydrargiro, Cap. 6. Operis de contagias.
 morb. & Schenckius, Sennertus, and others.* But

the most grievous and horrid symptomes of all,
 are those caused by *Mercurius sublimatus*, con-
 suming like fire every thing it toucheth; whēce,
 if it be taken inwardly, the Tongue, Mouth,
 and Jawes are immediately exasperated, which
 no gargarisme or other means can ease or as-
 swage without great difficulty and much ex-
 pence of time; it extreemly burnes the stomach
 and bowells, exulcerating them, and the In-

Of *Mercurius
 sublimatus*,
 and its Anti-
 dotes.

tralls also, if it descend so far before
 it kills, and therefore excites most
 intollerable paines in those parts,

as also inextinguishable thirst, sup-
 pression of Urine, Difficulty of breathing, and
 sometimes the bloody Flux, alienation of the
 Mind, Madnes, and Death it self. As may be
 collected from those instances recorded by
Schenckius, observat. med. Lib 7 fol. 990 et 991.
 from *Andrea Baccio in prolegomenis venturam
 et Antidotorum Pa. 21. Et à Francisco Valeriana,
 observat. med. lib. 1. observat. 7.* Yet many Au-

thours have stood up stiffly for some Chymicall
 preparations of *Mercury* to be as wholesome and
 inoffensive, as any other medicament whatsoever,
 whence some have adventured to call one
 preparation, *Mercurius Vita*, Mercury of life;
 Another, *Mercurius Dulcis*, sweet Mercury;
 Nay and the powder of *Precipitated Mercury*,
 they have termed the *Angelicall Powder*. But o-
 ther Learned Men have exploded this high ap-
 plause, as much on the other side; admonish-
 ing men to great circumspection and caution,
 how they attempt the taking of them: where-
 fore *Guilielmus Fabricius*, in *Epist. ad D. Dor-
 ingium, lib. 3. observat. annexa*, thinks *Mercuri-
 us Vita*, or that which they call Mercury of life,
 may, often times, be well nominated, *Mercurius
 mortis*, & *Mercurius vita aeterna*, Mercury of
 Death, or Mercury of eternall life; because it
 doth frequently send such as take it either into
 Heaven or Hell. And so I may say of *Precipi-
 tated Mercury* likewise, you may thereby soone
 præcipitate your selves: Also *Mercurius Dul-
 cis*, although it be the most gentle of all the rest,
 may, if not duly prepared, and rightly admini-
 stred, both for time, quantity, and respect had
 to the patient, be very well denominated *Mer-
 curius Amarus*. How they are to be prepared
 you may see in *Evomius*, *Valentius*, *Quercita-
 nus*, *Crollius* and others. To decide this con-
 troversie

troverſie, ſhall not be my work in this place, only thus much I ſhall add to what hath been ſaid; That when they are rightly and fitly prepared, they are like *Scanderbegs* ſword, which is either good or bad, ſtrong or weak, As the *Physician* that preſcribes, or the *Patient* that takes them; In plain Engliſh, they are moſt excellent medicines, if by an able and knowing *Physician* adminiſtred to ſtrong bodies, or ſuch as the Conſtitution, nature of the diſeaſe, or preſent ſtate of the infirmity or body can bear: otherwiſe they are no better then poyſon. *Curacionem quod attinet, Si Argentum vivum non crudum, ſed vel Sublimatum vel Præcipitatum fuerit aſſumptum, opem ferre poſſunt ea medicamenta, quæ venenis erodentibus conveniunt. Primo ergo ſtatim (ut dictum eſt) antequam ad inteſtina venenum tranſeat, vomitus provocandus. Ubi verò ad inteſtina deſcendit, Clyſteres injicere neceſſarium eſt, ex decocto malvæ, Altheæ, bliti, et oleo ſeſami ac roſarum paratos. Poſtea ut virulenta Mercurii eroſio franetur, jubent nonnulli ut ager frequenter libat lac recens muſum, in quo etiam ſemina pſyllii macerari poſſunt, vel aquam tepidam decoctionis bordii. Conſert etiam multum butyri recentis ſ. ſale eſitare, ut docet Sennertus. Contra exulcerationes ſtomachi, commendat Vinum rubrum in quo myrobalani de-*

cocta sint; Pinguedine Caprina, vel Hircina, &c. Ita enim exulcerationes intestinorum Clysteribus convenientibus sunt sananda. Si (ut saepe fit) retentio urinæ adsit, ut balneo aque calida utendum, postea pecten et vesica sapius fomentanda imposita spongia madida decocto Juniperi, et sem. Apii, et regio vesica inungenda oleo ruta, vel Juniperi, et Vinum bibendum, in quo radix Cyperi vel acori cocta sit, Laudant plurimi. Antidotum et quasi Bezoar Argenti vivi sublimati, est pulvis CrySTALLI subtilissimus ℥j quantitate cum ol. Amygdal. Dulc. haustus, ut scribant nonnulli. Alii, imprimis commendant contra Sublimatum, oleum Tartari, vel salis absinthii, ℥ij, pondere sumptum. Aliqui ℥iij. myrrha, cum vino calido, vel aqua mellis, aut vinum, in quo ruta, salvia, semen Apii, castoreum, cocta sunt exhibent.

Cinabar being taken inwardly, works much the same effects, as doth *Argent vive* (I mean the Artificiall Cinabar) being composed of Mercury and Sulphur, And therefore, the Cure and Antidotes are the same.

SECTION

SECTION V.

Of Calx-vive, and its Antidotes.

CAlx-Vive is likewise a deadly Poyson, as appears by that story in *Amatus Lucitanus, Cen. 3. Curatio 91.* recorded by *Schenkins Observat. Med. lib. 7. fol. 999.* Of a boy of eight years of age, who eating a great quantity of it, fell into most grievous symptomes; As, he was extreemly feverish, thirsty, and notwithstanding he drank much, yet could never extinguish that inordinate thirst wherewithall he was posselt, want of appetite & tast, also great pain in the Jawes, nay, and Death it self. For so he reports of this boy, that he dyed the ninth day after he had taken it. [Yet *Fernelius, lib. 6. De partium morb. et symptom. Cap. 3.* Tells us of a man that eat to the quantity of a mans fist of Calx-vive, without any hurt at all to his stomach or bowells.] Some Authours likewise affirm it to cause, being eaten, intollerable heat and drougt in the Mouth, Tongue and Jaws, Difficulty of breathing, a Cough, and roughnesse in the Throat, suppression of Urine, syncope, Dysentery, &c. *Curacionem quod attinet. tri-*

4^o Of Poysons belonging to MINERALLS.

mum statim danda opera ut vomitu rejiciatur, ejusq; acrimonia lenientibus et lubricantibus obtundatur, partesq; contra ejus erosionem muniantur, ut antea dictum. Venter quoq; iisdem leniatur, ut et cassia extracta, vel injiciatur Clysteres ex decocto hordei, fol. Rad. et sem. Altheæ, malva mucilag. sem. Psyllii, Cassia, Lini, ol. viol. Lini, Nymphaeæ et similibus. Inter Antidota, recensetur fel Caprelli à ℞j. ad ʒj cum aqua datum calida. Ut et fel Cervinum ℞j. pondere eodem modo exhibitum. Item Terra Lemnia ʒij. quantitate cum lacte sumpta. To Calx-vive, I may very well annex Mortar, being chiefly composed thereof, and is no lesse mortall,

as appeares by those relations from Pliny, Nat. Hist. lib. 35. cap. 24. And Sabellicus, lib. 4. En. 9. quoted by the same Schenkius, loco citato, and others; The symptomes are much the same with Calx-vive, yet not altogether so violent, But more moderate and gentle. And the same cures may likewise serve for a need; Yet Sennertus out of Rhases 8. ad Almensoar, Cap proprio commendat scammonii ʒj. Cum Psyllii ʒj. ex julebo. Item et Avicennas purgare scammonio jubet. Et quia Gypsum sumptum alvi pertinaces obstructions

nes sequi solent, ea lenienda Clysteribus ex decocto malua, Althaa, Parietaria, flor. Chamameli, Cassia extracta, sem. lini. et oleo Anethino. Inter vera et propria Gypsi Antidota refertur stercus muris ʒj. pondere ex vino potum, et dictamnus cum oxymelise. Item et Laudantur Theriaca et Methridatum a ʒss. ad ʒij. exhibita cum vino generoso. Guainerius et alii commendant Bezoard. ʒij. pondere cum vino dulci, vel vino decoctionis Hyssopi sumptus, &c.

SECTION VI.

Of Vitriol and its Antidotes.

Vitriol in regard of its admirable and transcendent use in Physick, may seem to be impertinently placed among Poysons; Yet because it hath been known that such as have taken it, either Crude, or the Chymicall oyle in too great a quantity, or in any other manner have thereby been grievously molested and intollerably affected, as that fellow in Joannes Crato lib. 5. Consil. 10. Epist. et aliorum pagin. 380. et 383. Who being afflicted with the Gout, thinking to ease himself by drinking some of the oyle of Vitriol, in all his external parts & pores, felt

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felt before he Dyed, as it were points of needles all about him; Nay and the same *Crato*, in the same place, affirmes, he hath seen the Lungs corroded in one who used much this Minerall; And another whose Liver came away as it were by bits, intollerable paine in their bowells, vehemently exclaiming their intralls were burnt up and torne in peices. Moreover I find others ranking it among Poysons also; and therefore upo these cōsiderations, I am unwilling to dissent, but readily agree with them, since common experience and sense evinceth us that if but a drop of that Oyle be dropped on Cloath, or ought else almost, it will soone burn through it. *Ideoque Viriolo sumpto, danda opera, ut quam primum vomitu planè rejiciatur, quod sit decocta Anethi; vel Aqua Tepida et oleo Anethi: Sedato vomitu, lac recens tepidum largius sumatur, cum saccaro et butyro; vel exhibeatur decoctum bordei cum syrupo violarum. Si erosio & cruciatus in intestinis percipiantur, Clystres lenientes, ut jam dictum, injiciantur. Antidoti loco exhibeatur Terra Lemnia vel sigillata, cum mucilag. sem. Cydonior ʒj. ex aqua hordei; vel corallium rubrum cum vino detur.*

SECTION

SECTION VII.

Of Copper, and such as proceed thereof,
with their Antidotes.

ÆS, Copper, or Brass, is likewise of a
venemous quality, as many of the
Learned think, and experience confirms;
and of this ariseth severall other noxious
things; As, *Æsustum*, *Ærugo*, *Squamma*,
et *Flos Æris*; Which, being taken Inward-
ly, are very poysonous; As, they subvert
the appetite, hinder concoction, and ma-
cerate the bowels and intralls, especially,
Squamma, and *Flos Æris*; as also *Ærugo*,
or *Verdgreece*, which are much more vio-
lent and grievous. As, *Squamma Æris*,
hath a particular property in griping and
tormenting the bowells, provoking either
to vomit, or causing an intollerable Flux.
Flos Æris is much of the same Nature, but
over and above, contracts and affecteth the
Lungs, so as that the party is thereby often
suffocated. But *Ærugo*, which we call *Ver-
digreece*, is the most deadly poyson of all the
rest, having all their properties; and more-
over affecteth much after the manner
which you have but now heard of *Arsnick*.
Their

Their Cure is all one, & ut haftenus de aliis venenis saepe dictum, quicquid assumptum fuerit ut evomatur. Postea accipiat lac, et praecipue Asininum, Butyrum recens, juscula carniū pingua, mucil. sem. fenigraci, Althae, Psyllii, Lini, item syrupus et julebus violarum, cum aqua frigida. Nonnulli etiam valde commendant pinguedinem ovium in jusculo sumptum. Antidoti loco encantur a bolo Armeno. ℥ij. quantitate cum hydramelite; vel terra lemnia; aut sigillata ℥j. quantitate cum vino exhibito. Landantur et succus menthae; aut succus Apii cum potu Datus, ad quant. ℥ij. vel in vino sumptus. Item Theriaca ℥ij. quantitate propinata. Vel saltem ℥ij. vel iij. succi Rad. Acori, Coralliae rubrae preparatae ℥ij. Aut pulvis Zedoariae ℥j. vel ol. Anisi ℥j. in vino sumpti.

SECTION VIII.

Of the Dross and Rust of Iron, with
their Antidotes.

IN like manner the Dross and Rust of Iron, or any Chymicall preparation of Iron or Steele which is made thereof, if either it be taken in too great a quantity, or be not duly administred, or at least, stay too long in

Of Poysons belonging to MINERALLS.

in the Body, may prove very prejudiciall, and cause many horrid symptomes; as in^r tollerable Head-aches, grievous inflammations over the whole Body, Drought of the Mouth, Tongue, and unsufferable paines in the stomach and belly, and sometimes vomiting. The Cure is effected in the same manner, and with the same medicaments which you have heard before. *Antidoti loco, usurpatur Magnes seu Bezoar ʒj. pondere in pillulas cum succo Mercurialis confirmatus.*

SECTION IX.

Of Lead, Ceruse, and Litharge, with
their Antidotes.

P*Lumbum*, Lead also, taken in small bits or powder, or continuing long in the body, and dissolved, causes grievous and intollerable sumptomes, as appears by that story recorded by *Fernelius Cap. 7. De Lue Venerea* of a friend of his, as *Schenkius lib. allegato* recites it, who being perswaded by an *Emperick* to eat the Powder of Lead, as being an admirable preservative and remedy against the Gout, and rashly following his Counsell, without any more adoe, did,

did, at certain times, in Broath, Wine, upon baked Pears, and such kind of food, instead of sugar, in the space of fifteen days, eat about a pound weight thereof; But (saith he) into how many, and horrid symptoms did he immediately fall? on the 12. day a most greivous Dysentery and Fever seiles upon him, with intollerable paines, not only of the belly, but of the stomach also, and most sharp gnawings, in that insufferable manner, that he could not indure his belly or region of his stomach should be touched in the gentlest manner; And whatsoever he took was immediately vomited up again, and tinted of a Leaden Colour; and so propense he was to belching, that one would have thought he was even made up of Wind. But these grievous paines and gnawings of his belly and stomach (the Dysentery ceasing) continued twenty Days and Nights, during all which time he never slept one wink; coveting to eat perpetually, although not much to drink: But never went to stoole without the help of some Clyster, or other purging medicine; And then whatsoever he voided, was of a Leaden Colour, at length he became Istericall and of a nasty hew; nay, and his very blood, which was drawn to abate the Feaver, was
of

Of Poysons belonging to MINERALLS.

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of a yellow Colour, Cholerick, and strange to behold. The same is to be understood of *Minium*, *Ceruss*, *Litharges*, and whatsoever else is made of *Lead*. Nay, and the same may be sayed of *Tinn*, if it be taken into the Body, and there resolved (for otherwise taken in a lump, it doth little or no hurt, nor *Lead* neither) for it causeth such like symptomes, though not altogether so grievous; The Cure therefore is the same which is used when *Lead* is resolved in the Body, viz. And that is, as most Authours conceive, the same likewise with that of *Ceruss*, *Minium*, and *Litharge*, in the same method as you have already heard of other Poysons; First by vomit before it be resolved in the Body, and diffused into the parts; then by Clysters, and so to use Antidotes, as occasion requires; But *Sennertus* thinks vomiting here needless in every respect; for that, *Lead* is inoffensive unless it be resolved in the body; The truth is, if it be taken in lumps or in small peices, the danger is not much, because it is not likely to resolve, but if in powder, as in this story which we have heard from *Fernelius*, a vomit would be administered as most necessary and requisite to eject it, if possible, before it can be resolved; *Ad quem rem utilia sunt decedunt sem.*
Rap;

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Rapi et Atriplicis, Radic: malua, ficum,
cum butyro recenti, oleo Communi, Arnethino,
Liliorum, Irinum, Sefaminum et ſimilia, ut et
aqua mulſa. Poſtea Lac Aſininum, ut et
aliorum animalium exhibitum, laudatur.
Clyſteres parentur ex decocto Braſſica, Cauli-
um rubrorum, Decoet: Radic: malua, Althaa,
parietaria, Cardui benediſti, Centaur: minor.
Diaphanico, gran. Juniperi, ol: communi,
Lilliorum alborum, et Anethi, vel ex aqua
Meliti: Si Clyſteres non ſatis juvant, et
ſymptomata ingraveſcant, purgantes iniici-
endi, parati ex hydromelite, decocto Centaur:
minor. Anetho, Hydromelite, Hyera picra,
ol: Ruta, Pinguedine Gallinarum, Scammonio
et ſimilibus. Antidoti loco, exhibeantur grana
Cydoniorum excorticata, et trita ʒij: pondere
cum vino dulci. Et Minium ſumptum,
exhibeatur ſpodium de ebore uſto, ʒij. pondere
ex vino; Item utile eſt quotidie uſq; Diem
quintum, Theriaca et Methridati ʒij. cum a-
qua mellis vel vino propinare. Simul etiam
exhibenda medicamenta, qua malignitati
reſiſtunt, vimque aperiendi et urinam
movendi habent (precipue cum Lethargyrum
fuerit ſumptum) In quem uſum imprimis
commendatur myrrha cuius duos obolos vel
tres ex vino exhibent Autores, vel ʒj. vel ij.
Commendant itaq; Abſynthium, Hyſopum,
ſ. m.

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sem. apii, piper, Ligustri florem ex vino; item et Hypericum. Rhases hoc medicamentum dare jubet. R^x sem: apii, myrrha: an. Aur. ij. Absynthii Aur: j. Misce cum sapa dosis Aurei ij. vel R^x sem: Appii Absynthi, an: pars equal: piperis Drachm: ss. Detur pondus Aureor ij. cum vino. Petrus Aponensis Bezoar Letbar-gyri semen Kerva vel Cataputia majoris esse scribit. Laudatur et columbarum et palum-barum stercus ex vino vel mulso exhibi-tum, &c.

DIVISION II.

Of such as are dug out of the Earth, and are not Mettalls:

SECTION I:

Of Lapis Lazulus, and its antidotes:

L*apis Lazulus*, although oftentimes it be with good successe used in Physick, and by severall *Physicians* applauded for an excellent medicine; Yet if it be not rightly prepared, and duly administered, is likewise *Poyson*; For if it be not well ordered, or taken in too great a quantity, or prepos-terously, it causeth vomitings, destroyeth

E

the

the appetite, subverteth the stomach, and causeth many paynes and gripings. *Curatio, ut dictum, consistit in eo, ut primò vomitu rejiciatur, et Clysteribus lenientibus et abstergensibus per alvum educatur. Deinde ut exhibeantur ea, quæ vim corrodingi temperant, ut lac tepidum, asininum præcipue pro Septem Diebus. Bezoar vero hujus veneni, succinum, ad ℥ij. sumptum, esse, idem scribit.*

SECTION II.

Of the Diamond, and its Antidotes.

THe Diamond likewise taken into the Body in powder is rank Poyson, as most Authors maintain; Causing grievous paines in the stomach, & Intralls, and brings at length Death it self. *The method for Cure, is, as you have all along heard, first by vomit before it be got into the bowells, then by lenitive and clensing Clysters, or purges if they are insufficient; Antidoti loco, postea dandum, censent nonnulli, sanguinem Hirci recentem vel siccum cum jure Carnium pingui. Alii Balsamum serum d ℥j. ad ij. exhibendum censent.*

SECTION

SECTION III.

Of the Load-stone and its Antidotes.

TO which we may likewise add the Load-stone, which although many are of opinion it is no Poyson, yet in regard I find the most rationall concluding in the affirmative, I can in no wise dissent from them: For certainly if it be retained long in the Body, it will, no question, as well as other Stones and Mineralls, be prejudiciall. So Sennertus concludes; But if any such thing happen: *Curatio fit per vomitionem in principio: Si verò ad intestina Descenderit, Clysteribus lenientibus ablucendus, aut si illi non sufficiant, purgantibus evomendus. Deinde exhibenda quæ Antidoti loco habentur; Smaragdus nimirum, quò Novem Dierum spatio ter cum vino propinetur. Cui & C.C. & Corralia addi possunt, utilis est et Theriaca. Nonnulli et Allium valde commendant.* And thus much shall suffice to be spoken of Poysons belonging to Mineralls, and such as are dug out of the Earth.

OF
P O Y S O N S
 belonging to
VEGETABLES.

CLASSE. 2.

VEgetables also, afford to us variety of *Poysons*; but chiefly they may be reduced to these seven Heads. As, 1. They are either *Seeds*, or 2. *Rootes*, or 3. *Leaves and Branches*, or 4. *Flowers*, or 5. *Trees*, or 6. *Fruits*, or else lastly, *Juyces*. First *Seeds* are again, principally, these Four: 1. *Semen Ricini*, 2. *Sem. Hyosyami*, 3. *Lolii*, and 4. *Granum Nubia*. Secondly, *Roots* are, especially these Four also: 1. *Ixia*, seu *Camelion niger*, 2. *Helleborus Albus*, 3. *Aconitum*, 4. *Mandragora*. Thirdly, *Leaves and Branches* are in number 7. As, 1. *Napellus*, 2. *Cienta*, 3. *Hyosyamus*, 4. *Mandragora*, 5. *Herba Sardonica*, *Ranunculus*,
 seu

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sen Apium, 6. *Esula minor* sive *Tithymalus*, 7. *Ophiasa*. Fourthly, Flowers are 1. *Flos Colchii*, 2. *Flores Africani*, 3. *Croci*. Fifthly, Trees, are chiefly these Three also: 1. *Fuglans Arbor*, 2. *Taxus Arbor*, 3. *Buxus Arbor*. Sixthly, Fruits are in number Five: 1. *Mandragora*, 2. *Nux vomica*, 3. *Colocynthis*, 4. *Solanum*, 5. *Mangas*. Seventhly, and Lastly, *Fungoes* are especially also, these Five: 1. *Opium*, 2. *Euphorbium*, 3. *Scammonium*, 4. *Hiucca Succus*, 5. and Lastly, *Toxicum*, and *Pharicum*. Of all which, briefly one word, and so descend to Poysons belonging to Animals, and then conclude.

DIVISION I.

Of Seeds that are Poyson.

SECTION I.

De Semine Ricinæ, of the Seed of *Palma Christi* of America, and its Antidotes.

And first of Seeds, and De Semine Ricinæ,
or the Seeds of *Palma Christi* of America,

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Of Poysons belonging to VEGETABLES.

merica, which] although in former Ages it was, (and now still perhaps in this may be) in use for purging Choller, Flegme, and Hydropicall Humours; yet taken in too great a quantity, or administred by an unskilful Hand, proves pernicious and rank Poyson, destroying the Appetite, overthrowing the Stomach, causing most violent and incessant vomitings, &c. Nay, and at length, Death it self: As appears by that Story recorded by *Amatus Lucianus*, *Cent. 6. Curat. 63.* Of some who eating some of these Seeds instead of *Pistacias*, were not only, thereby, with grievous symptoms affected, but also destroyed. *Dioscorides* allowes of thirty Seeds for a Dose; But *Coesius in Com. Mesu.* is more rationally, allowing but of three, for indeed that is the greatest Dose, and to strong Bodies too. Yet he doth not impute this grosse mistake to *Dioscorides*, but rather to the Transcriber of his Copy putting 30. for 3. (or it may be the Printers fault, wherefore this may be a warning to them to be Circumspect, Carefull, and diligent in their Calling.) The Truth is four will kill the strongest *Zamzumim* or *Goliath*, that ever was, without striking them at their heads, but onely sliding them down their Throats. *Ut in omnibus*

omnibus venenis ita & in hoc. Medicus imprimis id agere debet, ut venenum, si ore sumptum sit, quamprimum vomitu reiiciatur; Et si jam ad inferiora descenderit, per alvum medicamento purgante, vel Clystere evacuetur. Postea, statim veneni vis Alexipharmacis propriis expugnanda; qualia sunt Terra Sigillata, Bolum armenum, etc. Item utile est quotidie usq; ad Diem septimum Theriac et Methridati ℥ij cum aqua mellis, vel vino propinare; Simul etiam exhibenda medicamenta, quæ malignitati resistunt, in quem usum imprimis commendatur Lapis Bezoar, cujus ℥j. vel ij. ex vino exhibent Autores.

SECTION II.

Of the Seed of Hen-bane, and its Antidotes.

Semen Hyosyami, the Seed of Hen-bane, is likewise exceeding dangerous, not only to Hens, and other Birds, and Beasts, but to Mankind especially; affecting and seising upon the Brain and Animall spirits: As is evident from that of Pena, who tells us of a young woman an acquaintance of his, that by using to receive the fume of this Seed in o

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her mouth for the paine of the teeth, became so molested in her mind and senses, for 3. days after, that she seemed to be drunk, reeling up and down as she walked, being vertiginous and giddy. Such an other Story *Alexandrinus Annot. ad Cap. 3. Galeni, quod Animi mores temperaturam Corporis sequantur*, hath of a youth which he knew, that by eating some of these Seeds, was not only inebriated, but raging, and as it were mad, at length taken with a *Vertigo*, lay so a long time, &c. It causes likewise difficulty in breathing, in so much that sometimes the party seems to be in danger of choaking; Likewise an universall trembling over the whole Body, Dotage, Alienation of the Mind, Phrensies, Madnes, and the Falling-sickness, &c. *M. Joannes Faber. De observat. Propriis.* Records some remarkable Stories to this effect; One is, of a certain Nobleman, who being intollerably molested with an universall pain in his left side, was perswaded by his Lady, to take twenty five whole Seeds of *Hen-bane*, assuring him that it would immediately cure him, and if it were an Impostum, break it, &c. (with many such motives she at length prevailed; But let this be a warning to all rationall men, how they take Physick of that wonderfull

derfull creature in nature a *Woman-Doctor*;
And likewise be a Caveat to those more
curious then wise Creatures, how they
adventure to administer what they are ig-
norant of: It being ten to one (if they go
upon their own reason and judgement) the
Case being dangerous, they rather kill then
cure; and if at any time it happen other-
wise, all rationall men must needs acknow-
ledge a more Divine hand, and rather *Gods*
especiall mercy and providence, then the
least skill in them: The same may be sayed
of *Empericks* and *Ignoramuses*.) But it was
not long after he had taken this mad Me-
dicine, but he grew so wild, and fell into
such a Phrensie, and Alienation of Mind,
that as my Authour sayes, *Nec Liberos, nec*
Fratres, nec Sororem, quam habuit unicam,
agnoscere potuerit. He did not know either
his Children, Brothers, Sister, or any of his
Relations; And was so seised on by *Lipo-*
thymia, and sounding fits, that they were
out of hopes he would live. An other man
he tells us of, that travelling along the road,
and intollerably pained with the Tooth-
ach, at length alighting at a Victualling
House to drink, and relating to his Hostess
his grief, was perswaded by her to receive
the fume of this Seed into his Tooth, by a

Funnell

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Funnell, (as the common way of that Cure is to do) But he thereupon, fell into such a Phrensie, that he ran about the Feilds as if he had been stark mad, &c. Likewise he reports, that a woman by eating of it instead of an other grain, became thereby Epileptick, and that so grievous, that a fit did usually continue a whole Day and Night. Of this *Hen-bane* there are severall kinds, as is described by *Dioscorides lib. 4. Cap. 64.* Our *Parkinson, Theat. Botanic. Trib. 3. Cap. 13.* And other Herbalists; But especially their sorts are reduced to these three kinds, As being either 1. *Black*, which is most dangerous; Or 2. *Red or Yellowish*, which, is less pernicious; Or else Lastly, *White*, which is the least offensive of all; Yet neither of them but will cause all these afore said symptoms and alterations in our Senses and Braines, if unadvisedly taken, or in too great a quantity: I mean the Seeds of those severall kinds. In *Curing* of the Body, or freeing it from this *Poyson*, taken thereinto, as you have most frequently heard, you must first before it be descended into the Intralls, or diffused into the parts, endeavour to cast it up by vomits, such as you have heard before described, or in this manner; R. *Flos. Genista, Sambuci, An.*
P. ij.

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P. ij. Cortic. Ebul. ʒij. Sem. Raphan. Anethi, Atriplic. An. ʒj. Agaric. ʒss. Coquantur in f. q. hydromelitis; Colatura R ʒvj. Adde ol. Ruta ʒj. misce, Fiat potio. And such like. But if it be already gotten into the Intralls, you must endeavour to expell it by Lenitive and cleansing Clysters, which hath also been declared before, or else you may make use of Purges; As hath likewise been often taught, or prepared. *Ex electuario Iudo, Diacarthamo, Scammonio, Colocynthida, Diacatholico, Agarico, etc.* And then lastly to administer such Medicines as are proper and effectuell to resist the nature of that Poyson, viz. Antidotes, and such also as do allay the malignant quality thereof. This you have been often told is the method of Curing, and freeing the body of all manner of Poysons. So that it will not onely be needless, to reiterate the same thing over and over again, in speaking of every Poyson, but also ridiculous: Wherefore, omitting that, for brevities sake, and to avoid Tautology, I shall henceforward all along give you only their severall Antidotes, and what Medicines are commended, and have been approved by the Learned; And that in short.

First, then, touching this *Hen-bane seed.*

Bezoartica

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Bezoartica hujus veneni sunt Pistatia largè comesta et imbibita, Castoreum, Ruta, Absynthium, folia et bacca lauri. Theriaca, Methridatum. Parkinsonus noster Botanicus Commendat valde Lac Caprinum, Aq. mel. lis, sem. Faniculi, Senapi, Raphani, Urtica, item et Allium, etc. ex vino sumptum. Item et Nuc. Pinior. cum vino mulso. Laudatur & Pulver. Pestilent. Joanni Faber 3ss. pondere cum vino.

SECTION III.

Of Darnel, and its Antidotes.

Lolium Darnel, growing among Corn, is likewise a pernicious Seed; as may appear by what *Galen* affirms in *Lib. 6. De simplicium medicamentorum facultatibus*, & *Lib. 1. De alimentorum facultatibus*. Who there attests, that such Bread that hath any of this Seed mixed with it, is of that quality that it causeth such as eat thereof, to be possessed with a trembling over the whole Body, Stupor, Restlesnesse, Hindring Sleep, &c. Wherefore he adviseth, they be carefully pickt out of the Corn before they be grownd. And that such as have the ordering of it, be therewith acquainted,

in

Of Poysons belonging to VEGETABLES. 61

in regard they may be apt to commit an error ignorantly, they not knowing either the property of *Darnel*, or its effects which that they are Direfull, causing Vertigo, ⁿDotage, Alienation of the Mind, and Madness it self, is evident from that of *Joannes Wierus, Lib. 3. De Praestigiis, Cap. 18. Edit. 6.* As *Schenkins* quotes. The Cure is the same with *Hen-bane seed*.

SECTION IV.

*De Grano Nubiæ, and its Antidotes,
Fennel, Linseed, etc.*

G*Ranum Nubia*, another pestilent and venemous Graine, so called by Authours, from the Denomination of the place in which it growes; It is so strong and violent a Poyson, that One Graine thereof is present Death, if it be taken into the Body any manner of way; As divers Authours affirme. Its Antidotes are *Theriaca*, *Methridatium*, *Bolus Armenus*, *Lapis Bezoar*, *Terra p^gillata*, *Lac Caprinum*, *Afininum largius sumptum, et similia*; That is, if so little be taken that the Party lives till something can be administred, (as is seldom seen) and then you may likewise follow the

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the Method before prescribed in *Hyoscyamo.*

To these Seeds, *Linseed* may be added, which may perhaps seeme strange to some, but if it be taken in any great quantity, or commonly fed on, it is very noxious; Filling the Bowells and Body with corrupt Humours, and Wind, extending the hypochondries, bloating and swelling the Face & other parts, and many times brings Death it self, if we may believe *Dodonæus Lib. 2. Cap. 24. Hist. Stirp.* Who tells us of some poore people in *Middleberge* in *Zealand*, who through want and indigency making Bread of it, and eating it, were not onely grievously affected with many sad symptoms, but also thereby destroyed. And so likewise *Balthazar Pisanellus*, (as *Schenkius* notes,) *Libro De esculentorum et potulentorum facultatibus, interprete Fresagio, De Faniculo*, Accompts *Fenel* seed of a malignant quality many times; By reason of certain Wormes which breed in them of a very poysonous quality. Their *Cures* are the same with the former. And thus much of *Seeds*.

DIVISION II.

DIVISION II.

Of Poysons Belonging to Roots.

SECTION I.

Of the black Camelion-Thistle-Root,
and its Antidotes.

NOW of Rootes. 1. *Ixia seu Camelion niger*, the black Camelion Thistle, which, as *Galen* accompts, is very pernicious; So that even by the very touch thereof, the skin is exulcerated. Nay *Belonius* goes further, telling us, *Lib. 1. observ. Cap. 35.* of some, who handling of these Rootes, had their Faces extreamly exulcerated by the very touch of their Hands, as *Schenkius*, *Sennertus*, and our *Parkinson* quote. Much more dangerous then will it be, taken inwardly; As it will cause many gripings and paines in the stomach, difficulty of breathing, Inflammations, *Lipshymia*, and fainting; Nay, and Madnesse, affecting chiefly the Heart and Spirits. *Excitato vomitu, etc. Egroto propinandum decoctum Absinthij, ex vino paratum, vel aceto, aut hydromelite; vel exhibeatur eadem silphij*

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*silphij radix, vel Ruta sylvestris semen;
vel nardus Indica; Castoreum, Theriaca,
vel Methridatum, etc.*

SECTION II

Of White Hellebor, and its Antidotes.

Helleborus Albus, White Hellebor, (if it may properly be so termed, because *Galen 5. Aphorif. 1.* will have it to be understood without the addition of *White*) although it hath formerly, among the *Antients* been, and yet, to this day, continues, in use for Physick, well prepared, corrected, and discretely administred; yet erring herein, it oftentimes proves *Poyson*, [notwithstanding the people in *Thrace*, and certain shepherds in those Countreyes, can familiarly eat whole handfulls, and two or three Rootes at a time, as *Theophr. De Hist. Plant. Lib. 9. Cap. 18.* attests.] Causing most grievous wringings and paines in the stomack, hickope, difficulty in breathing, danger of strangling, as those in *Scoltzens*, who, instead of spice, being sprinkled upon the meat, eating of it, were all like to be choaked: It soon seiserh upon the Heart and Spirits, disturbs the phansie, and mind, enfeebleth

Of Poysons belonging to VEGETABLES. 65

enfeebleth and takes away the strength of the Body ; As appears by that stratagem of *Solon*, against the City *Cyrrhæus*, as *Pausanias*, in *Phocis* hath it ; makes an universall trembling over the whole Body, causes *Lipothymia* and sounding fits, and at length suffocates and kills the party ; As him in *Ponzettus* recorded *Lib.2. Cap.32. De Venenis*, who took a Drachm and a half. *Antidoti loco exhibeatur, pulv. fl. ant Rad. Nymphae alba, vel sem. Pastinaca, ʒij. cum vino ex Absynthio, Scordio, Aniso, Cumino, Nardo Indica, et Castoreo paretur pulvis, & cum vino offeratur, ut et Theriaca, Mithridatum.* Ad strangulationem inhibendam laudatur *Galbani ʒss.* Ad ventris cruciatus et tormina sedanda, *sacculus è fursuribus, sale Pulegio, Cumino, Ruta, Mentha, et Lauribaccis paratus, & in vino vel lacte coctus, extra, calide applicetur.* Vel *Rx. Mithridatij, Castorei, ol. nuc. moscat. express. An. ʒj. ol. Rutac. q s. Fiat Linimentum* Qua ratione *Hypercartharsis*, et nimia purgatio sistenda sit ; Item singultus, quomodo curandus sit, et Convulsiones quæ accedere solent, vide Apud Practicos.

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SECTION

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SECTION III.

Aconitum and its Antidotes.

A *Conitum* is accounted one of the most Deadly Poysons that is : killing not onely Beasts, but men also, with the very touch. *Pliny Nat. Hist. Lib. 27. Cap. 2.* As *Schenkjus* observes, thinks it one of the most pernicious poysons of all others: *Idem refert tañtis genitalibus faminini sexus animalium eodem die mortem infert. Atque hoc fuit venenum quo interemptas, dormientes à Calphurnio Bestia uxores.* Antidoti loco sunt *Ruta, Abrotanum, Centaurium, Organum, Marrubium, Chamæpitis, Aristoloch. Longa, Coagulum Leporis, Hadi, cum vino vel aceto sumptum, Rad. Eryngij, Castoreum, Theriaca, Mithridatum ;* Sed imprimis commendatur opobalsamum 3j. pondere exhibitum. Sed adeo homini adversa est, ut nisi statim succurratur, hominem subito interficiat.

SECTION IV.

Of the Mandrake and its Antidotes.

M *Andragora* the Mandrake Roote, which is of so poysonous a nature, that

that it affecteth in a violent manner, making the Mouth and Tongues of such as have taken it, dry, and as it were inflamed: It hath a bitter taste, and is of a most offensive smell, causing such a deep sleepe to seise on those who hath seised upon it, that it is no easie matter to awake them, stupifying the braine and senses, making them oftentimes mad; And in the end, if meanes be not used in time, it kills. *Antidoti loco, agro Pulegium, Origanum, Absynthium, Ruta, Scordium, Castoreum, seu forma decocti, seu pulveris, cum vino vel aceto exhibeantur. Utilis est Theriaca, Raphanus domesticus, cum sale per triduum aliquoties assumptus, Mandragora Bezoar perhibetur. Ad agrum excitandum adhibeantur Odoramenta et Errhina & castoreo, Ruta, Pulegio, Pyrethro, Piper et Sinapi parata. Et reliqua omnia que in Lethargo adhiberi solent; ut, Frictiones, Ligatura, etc. Caput etiam irrigandum est Aceto et Oleo Rosaceo, item oleo in quo Pulegium, Calamintha, Serpillum, Thymus, et alia Medicamenta Cephalica cocta fuerunt. Potus sit vinum dulce, vel vinum Absynthites.*

To which Roots, we may well add the excessive use of Garlick, Onions, and Leekes, since all Physicians conclude them extreame noxious, ingendring many groles,

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17. MAGNUS CARLSSON, *Stockholm*

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ther to *Dogg*, *Catt*, or any other Creature, as well as *Woolfes*, nay and unto *Mankind* also, as all Authours affirm; And common experience hath evinced us, if we may give Credit to the relations we meet with in the writings of the Learned: A that Feast in *Antwerp*, where, the Leaves of this Hearb being ignorantly put into a Salad among others, and eaten by severall, dyed every one, not without most horrib e and grievous symptomes, at large to be seen in *Schenkius*, where he recites severall exam les of such as have eaten this Hearb; As, in brief, they are, (as appears by those examples) very much swelled in most parts of the Body, their Mouths are inflamed, and their Tongue swelled, so as that it can hardly be contained in the Mouth; They are Convulsive, Vertiginous, subject to frequent faintings, The Face and whole Body pale, or, as it were, black and blew, the Pulse weak, the Eyes drawn aside, the Leggs failing, and the whole man possessed with a Cold Sweat, and lastly, with Death it self; &c. This *Napellus*, as *Mathiolus* upon *Dioscorides*, *Lib. 4. Cap. 73.* maintaines, is a kind of *Aconitum*; And the truth is they are so near of kin, that I find few Authours clearing their differences, most taking them

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corrupt, and malignant humours, inflame the Blood, hurt the Eyes, Head, Braine, and Stomack, and incline to Lethargies, Sopor Coro, Vertigo, Epilepsie, and madness it self. Nay and *Cardan* affirmes, *That even the Children that are begotten of such as use to feed frequently on Onyons, are much inclined and prone to madness.* *Arnulfus* the Emperour, as *Crantzins* records, *Lib. 3. cap. 3. Saxonia*, Lost his life by too liberally feeding on *Garlick*. And if we may believe *Mizaldus*, he will shew us, *in horto*, that *Le. kes* are no less dangerous. The Cures of these, are the same with that of *Hen-bane*, before declared.

DIVISION III.

Of Poysons belonging to Hearbs.

SECTION I.

Of Woolf-bane, and its Antidotes.

THirdly, of Hearbs and Leaves, *Napellus* offers it self first to our Consideration, commonly among us known by the name of *Wolf-bane*; The most poysonous and deadly of all others, if taken inwardly, either

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ther to *Dogg*, *Catt*, or any other Creature, as well as *Woolfes*, nay and unto *Mankind* also, as all Authours affirm; And common experience hath evinced us, if we may give Credit to the relations we meet with in the writings of the Learned: As that Feast in *Antwerp*, where, the Leaves of this Hearb being ignorantly put into a Salad among others, and eaten by severall, dyed every one, not without most horrible and grievous symptomes, at large to be seen in *Schenkius*, where he recites severall examles of such as have eaten this Hearb; As, in brief, they are, (as appears by those examples) very much swelled in most parts of the Body, their Mouths are inflamed, and their Tongue swelled, so as that it can hardly be contained in the Mouth; They are Convulsive, Vertiginous, subject to frequent faintings, The Face and whole Body pale, or, as it were, black and blew, the Pulse weak, the Eyes drawn aside, the Leggs failing, and the whole man possessed with a Cold Sweat, and lastly, with Death it self; &c. This *Napellus*, as *Mathiolus* upon *Dioscorides*, *Lib. 4. Cap. 73.* maintaines, is a kind of *Aconitum*; And the truth is they are so near of kin, that I find few Authours clearing their differences, most taking them

to be one and the same, and so confound these appellations promiscuously and indifferently, using the one for the other, or for both. I should be too prolix, (and but to little purpose) to reconcile the Controversie; wherefore I shall for brevities sake refer you to the aforesaid *Dioscorides*, *Mathiolus*, *Dodonaus*, our *Parkinson*, *Gervard*, and other *Herbalists*. As touching the *Cure*, Such is the malignity and venomous nature of this Hearb, that if present remedy be not used, no Antidote is of sufficient force to allay or resist it, but in short time kills them that have taken it. *Sed Antidoti loco, exhibeatur Lapis Bezoar, Terra sigillata cum Butyro et Aqua Mellis, utilis item est et Smaragdus ℥ij. pondere exhibitus, Bolus Armenus, Syrupus Acetositar. Citr. Granatorum* Precipuum verò adversus *Napellum*, et alia venena, *Antidotum est istud prastantissimum, in Pœna, et Lobel. in Adversariis stirpium, Pag. 320. R̃. Muscarum* quæ pastum ceperint *De Napello Num. 20. Aristolochia, Boli Armeni, an. ℥j. Dosis est ℥j. in Pulvere, in Aqua Ruta. vel R̃. Zedoar. ℥j. Thuris, ℥ss. Lapid Bezoar. gra. viij. Mosci, Ambra, An. gra. ij. Fiat pulvis. Antidotus Guianerij. est, R̃. Bacci Laur. Mithridat. Terra Lemnia, An. ℥ij. Muscarum*

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arum Napelli, Num. 24. *Mellis*, & *olei* q. s.
Fiat Electuarium. *Laudantur & Theriaca*,
et Mithridatum. Ad oris & faciem Inflammationem, adhibeantur collutiones oris ex *Aqua Rosar*. *Prunell*. *Plantagin*. *Cum Rob*.
Nucum, *Diamoro*, et *similibus*. Cordis etiam
 regioni *sericum succo boraginis madicum*,
 vel aliud cordiale imponatur. Refert se
 quendam à morte revocasse, *Mathioli*, oleo suo
 de *Scorpionibus* Cordi illito; Non solum
 tamen regioni Cordis, sed et manuum ac pe-
 dum arteriis, et sub axillis olea talia inungi
 possunt.

SECTION II.

Of Hemlock and its Antidotes.

Cicuta, Hemlock, is likewise, as all
 Authours agree, a dangerous Poyson;
 (Yet *Mercurialis* Lib. 1. De Venenis, Cap 6.
 Out of *Empericus*, tells us of one that eat
 30 Drachms of Hemlock without any hurt.)
 Causing Vertigoes, difficulty of breathing,
 Hickop, and sometimes strangles the party;
 also Frigidity, stupor, and swellings over all
 the Body; Likewise Phrensies, Madnesse,
 and at length an abatement of the strength,
 and Death it self, to such as eat this Hearb,

Of Poysons belonging to VEGETABLES.

as it hath been often known, mistaking it for Parsley, and the Rootes for Parsneps. [Vide Dalecampius, Annotat. ad Cap. 13. Lib. 25. Plinij, Lit. H. Cardanus, De venenis, Lib. 1. Of Hemlock, Cap. 2. Julius Cas. Scaliger, Exercitat. 152. ad subtil. Cardan, tidotes. Mathiolus, Comm. ad Lib. 6. Cap. 11. Dioscoridis.] In Curatione, statim Alexipharmaca sunt exhibenda, premisso vomitorio, et ut sunt Pulv: Ruta, Dictamni, fol. Lauri, Dauci, Gentiana, Piperis, Cardamomi, seminis Urticae, Absynthij, Castorei. Cum vino generoso exhibend. vel Decoct. Laudatur et vinum merum seu generosum largius sumptum; Si enim paucum exhibeatur, metus est ne potius vehiculi loco sit veneno, quam ut id expugnet. Tragus Hist. Stirp. Lib. 1. Cap. 159. valde Commendat Acetum Copiosius haustum; quo mulierem quae Rad. Cicutae devorasset, se curasse affirmat. Theriaca quoq; et Mithridatium ʒij. pondere exhiberi possunt.

SECTION III.

Of the Herb Hen-bane.

HYosyamus, Hen-bane the Hearb, as well as the Seed, is Rank Poyson; But
in

Of Poysons belonging to VIORTABLES. 73

in regard it's symptomes, effects, and also Cures, are the same which you have heard before, where I spake of the Seeds; I shall not need to add any thing in this place.

SECTION IV.

Of the Hearb Man-Drake.

M*Andragora, Man-Drake*, is likewise pernicious, taken in the Hearb as well as Root, though not altogether so violent; the effects and Cures, see in the *Rootes*.

SECTION V.

*Of Round-Leaved-Marsh-Crow-foot,
and its Antidotes.*

H*Erba Sardonica, Ranunculus, seu Apium, The Round-Leaved-Marsh-Crow foot.* By *Lucitanus*, Comment. ad Cap. 171. Lib. 2. *Dioscorid.* And others of the Learned, is accounted very malignant (and Poysonous; Causing the Throates and Stomachs of such as eat it, to burn, and be as it were on fire; As also their Bowells, Intralls; And indeed the whole Man is thereby

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thereby Inflamed ; Causing an Alienation of the Mind, and so draws the Mouth aside, and shrivells up the Face, that they seem to Laugh. *Unde appellatur Apium risus ; Apium, quod agresti Apio simile sit ; Herba Sardonica dicta est, quod in Sardinia Copiose provenit. Unde in proverbio de homine in calamitatibus ridente dicitur, Risus Sardonius. Itaq; Convulsio Canina à nonnullis Sardonicus Risus Denominatur, &c. In Curatione valde utilis est emulso Amygdal. Dulc. sem. 4. frig. major, excocticator. Item sem. Papav. albi, cum aq. Hordei, Lactuca, et Plantaginis parata. Antidoti loco est succus meliste cum aceto datus, vel Bolus Armenus cum sero Lactis ; vel Castoreum cum vino Dulci. Extra inungatur Cervix oleo Costino, de Castoreo, Vulpino, Hyperici, Unguento Aregon. & similibus. Laudatur et vinum largius sumptum.*

SECTION VI.

Of Spurges and their Antidotes.

E *Sula Minor, sive Tithymallus, The Smaller Spurge, is by some esteemed as the most violent ; The truth is, there is not a pin to choose, they are all sorts so bad. For*
although

although they have been, and may be used inwardly to purge Choller, Phlegme, and Hydropicall humours : Yet are they but very Churlish, working violently, more fit for horses, then Men, or rather, for Devils; For taken unseasonably, or in too great a quantity, without respect to the nature of the disease, constitution, strength, and custom of the Patient, may sooner kill, then Cure; nay and proves Poyson it self. Notwithstanding *Dioscorides* prescribeth to take ziii . of that sort called *Pityusa*, with red flowers, I do here affirm, peremptorily, it is too much or too great a Dose by farr. For who so shall venture upon half a Drachm of the Juyce, or powder of the Root (as he adviseth to prepare it) shall find it sufficiently strong, and enough, and that one Drachm will destroy them. But I would not advise any to go to disprove me by the Tryall of it. Many horrid symptoms besides Death, it usually bringeth to such as use it; For it is of that venemous quality, that even, by the very touch, it exulcerateth the skin, making it to burn, and blister an hundred times more then any nettles can. Besides, it being taken inwardly, inflames the whole Body, overthrowes the constitution and temperature of the Liver, excites
intollerable

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intollerable paines in the stomach, extream thirst, vomiting and scowring, it seiseth violently on the heart, causeth oftentimes Convulsions, and sudden Death. Antidoti, loco exhibeatur *Bolus Armenus, Terra sigillata, Corallia rubra, Cornu Cervi preparatum, Theriaca cum vino, {vel Aqua Cardui benedicti, utile est et gummi Arabic. ac Tragacanth.*

SECTION VII.

Ophiusa and its Antidotes; And Rew.

O*phiusa*, An Hearb growing in *Aethiopia*, is no less pernicious; Causing in such as eat it, intollerable paines; It seiseth chiefly on the Head, Heart, and Spirits, making the parts rage, rove, and as *Julius Alexandrinus Lib. 3. Cap. 5.* observes, runn Phrantick, stark mad, and so Dye. Antidoti loco exhibeatur *Theriaca vel Mithridatum ʒij. pondere, Item Bolus Armenus, Terra sigillata, Corallia Rubra, Lapis Bezoard. & similia.*

To this *Divis. of Hearbs*, we may add *Rew*, for its Caustick Faculty; it being so sharp and corroding, that the skin is easily exulcerated thereby; As appears by that
Gardiner

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Gardiner recorded by *Camerarius*, *Lib.*
Of *Rew* and *De Horto*, who by plucking up
its Antidotes of great store of this Hearb, for
certain days together, his Hands
and Forehead were thereby extreemly
blistered and Erysipelated. *Levinus Lem-*
nins also, *De occult. Nat. Miracul. Lib. 4.*
Cap. 12. Tells us of one that had his upper
Lipp and Nostrills most exceedingly exulce-
rated and blistered, but with smelling to a
glasse in which was *Rew* steeped in Vineger.
How strange soever it may seem, no questio-
on, the fume and Aër of Poyson is very nox-
ious, and may prove, sometimes, mortall.
Diodorus Siculus, *Lib. 2.* Informs us of a
certain Hearb growing in *Arabia Felix*,
which casts, such as sleepe upon it, into a
most sweete sleepe, and so at length makes
them sleepe their Last. And the same *Lem-*
nins in his *Herball to the Bible*, evinceth this
truth also, where he shewes that by the very
smell of a *Mandrake Aple*, which he had
set upon a shelve in his study, he was so
propensed to sleepe, that he could not hold
open his Eyes; which so sooon as he had
removed into another roome, he became
cheerfull and lively again. Besides com-
mon experience evinceth us that the burn-
ing of *Ginny Pepper* in a roome, will set
all

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all therein a Coughing; and Henbane-seed, being burnt in any Hen-house, will kill all the Poultry into a dead and stupid sleepe.

DIVISION IV.

Of Poysons belonging to Flowers.

SECTION I.

Flos Colchii and its Antidotes.

Fourthly Flowers are in number 3. chiefly
 1. *Flos Calchi*, and not onely the Flower, but also the Hearb it self is most *Deadly Poyson*; It is a sort of *Ephemerum* growing in *Armenia*, and so, from the name of the place, is called *Calchicum*. If it be taken inwardly, it Corrodes and exulcerateth the stomach, Bowells, and all it touches, causing the Bloody-Flux, and therewith expells the very Intralls themselves, in raggs, and an extraordinary itching over all the Body, nay and Death it self, as appears by that story recorded by *Joann. Agricola Ammonius, Rei Herbaria, Lib. 2.* Who tells us of two Boyes playing together in the fields, by eating these Flowers, Dyed most miserably. *In Corvations, Dioscorides valde commendat bubulum*

bubulum vel Asininum Lac, largius sumptum. Item Laudantur emulsiões ex sem. 4. frigida. major. Et Amygdal. Dulc. Cum aqua Tormentilli, Plantaginis, Bursa Pastoris, vel, pro Alexipharmasis, Commendantur, serpillum, origanum; myrti semen et folia; Rad. Polygoni Rubi folia; Folia & glandes fagi ac quercus, que in Lacte coqui possunt.

SECTION II.

Flos Africanus and its Antidotes.

FLOS Africanus, is likewise as pernicious. If Dodonæus may be credited, who in part. 2. lib. 3. Cap. 12. affirms as much, being of an unsavory smell, dulling the head, brain and senses like unto Hemlock, &c. Nay and experience (says he) evinceth in stanceing in a Cat, to which he having given some of these Flowers with Cheese, was thereby presently inflamed in an exceeding manner, and so Dyed immediately: And Mice (he saith) that have eaten the seedes thereof, have been found dead afterwards; Nay, and he farther attests, he saw a boy, being about to eat the Flowers, that had his Lipps and Mouth most exceedingly inflamed. The Cure is the same with Hemlock.

SECTION

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SECTION III.

Crocus, and its Antidotes.

C*Rocus* also, if taken inordinately, and inconsiderately, is poysonous; Although otherwise, viz. given with discretion, and taken in moderation, is a very good Cordiall, and exceedingly exhilarateth the Spirits, as *Dioscorides*, *Dodonæus*, *Mathioli*, and our *Herbalists*, unanimously affirm: Nay *Lucitanus*, Confirms it by an example, *ad Cap. 25. Lib. 1. Dioscorid.* Of one who putting a little too much of these Flowers into broath (in regard they were Cordial) and eating of them, fell into such a violent passion or fit of Laughter, that one would have thought he would have thereby instantly dyed, it causes likewise, most excessive pains in the head, nay, it hath been known that some who have slept upon them, have the next day been found Dead. The *Cure* is the same with *Henbane*.

DIVISION V.

DIVISION V.

Of Poysons belonging to Trees.

SECTION I.

Of the Walnut-Tree, and its Antidotes,
Tammerine-Tree, Juniper, and
Baxama, &c.

OF Trees that are venemous, Authours have variously written; Yet chiefly they are reducible to these Three. 1. *Figlans Arbor*, the Walnut-Tree, whose very shadow is of a poysonous influence or faculty, As *Gravinsus Li. 2. De venenis et De Taxo*, observes *Cap. 22.* Affirming it from his own Experience; For, not believing what Authours had reported of this matter, he sayes, that once, in the midst of Summer, he adventured to sleepe under this Tree, but when he awaked, he attests himself to be most grievously affected with the Head-ach, and his whole body refrigerated, which, continued for six Dayes after. Nay *Sennertus* thinks it Causeth the *Vertigo*, *Epilepsie*, and *Apoplexy* also; And that it is the occasion of troublesome Dreames, and o-

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ther evils, may be Collected from that of *Marcellus Donatus*, recorded also by the aforesaid *Sennertus*, of a Woman who sleeping under this Tree about noon-day, Dreamed she was fighting with the Devill, or that the Devill was beating of her, who thereby was so terrified and amazed, that, being awaked and returned home to her own house, fell into a Burning Feaver, whereby all her hair came off, &c. which phansie in sleepe, although it might have happened as well in her own house, as I have Dreamed the same in my bed; Yet, no question, the very shadow of that Tree is very noxious to the Body, Spirits, Heart, and Brain, as all Authours generally agree. Neither is it to be accounted so strange since we find many others recorded by the Learned that affect in the same nature. As the *Tammeride*, which, as *Christophorus*

Of the *Tammeride-Tree*,
Juniper, and
Baxama, with
their Anti-
dotes.

A Costa Arom. Lib. Cap. De Tamarind. maketh mention, is known by experience, to be no lesse dangerous. And *Thevetus Lib. Sing. Cap. 61.* Reports of the Tree called *Baxama*, that whosoever shall stay under it but the space of a quarter of an hour, shall be in danger of suffocation: Many of the same virtue, he sayes,

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sayes, are growing in *Pern* and the *Caribb* Islands in *India*. To which may be added the *Juniper-Tree*, according to those in *Virgil* *Æclog.* 10. v. *Penult.* Recited by *Lucretius* *Lib.* 6. As *Schenkins* quotes *Lib.* 7. *De Venenis.*

*Arboribus primum certis, gravis umbra
tributa*

*Usq; adeo Capitis faciant ut saepe dolores:
Siquis eas subter jacuit, prostratus in
herbis.*

Symptomata verò ista tolluntur lotionē *Capitis* cum *lixivio* in quo *Betonica*, *Hyssopus*, *Majorana*, *Lavendula*, *Pulegium*, *Rosmarinus*, *Salvia*, *Spica*, vel *Stacas* Cocta fuerint. vel irroretur Caput *Aqua Rosmarini*, *Majorana*, *Salvia*, *Lavendula*. Exhibeantur vero species *Diambra* (ut docet *Sennertus* et *Alii*) *Diamosci Dulcis*, *Aromatici Caryophyllati*, *Dianthos*, *Trochisci Gallia Maschate*, vel ex *Herbis Cephalicis* supra dictis paretur decoctum, et addito melle Anthosato aegro exhibeatur. Utiles etiam sunt *Aque Cephalica*, *Epileptica*, *Apoplectica*. Potus sit vinum generosum, &c.

SECTION II.

Of the Yew-Tree and its Antidotes.

T*axus Arbor, the Yew-Tree*, which although it be, as *Petrus Penna* notes, (in *Adversariis* pag. 450.) inoffensive, growing in *England*; Yet in other parts, the Wood, Juyce, Berries, and shadow likewise, is Poysonous. As in *Spaine*, according to *Pliny Lib. 16. Nat. Hist. Cap. 10.* The Wood and Berries are mortall, especially of the *Male Yew*; So that it hath been known the Wine that hath been kept in such pipes and vessells as hath been made of that wood, hath killed those who drank thereof. And in *Arabia* (he sayes) it is so pernicious, that it kills them who do sleepe, or eat their meat under it. Its Cures are the same with the *Wallnut*, *Juniper*, and the rest.

SECTION III.

Of the Box-Tree, and its Antidotes, with the Rose-bays, &c.

B*uxus Arbor, the Box-Tree*, is put by *Levinus Lemnius*, in his *Herball to the Bible*,

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Bible also, as a poysonous Tree causing Death it self, Feavers, and many other symptoms, Instancing in one who was destroye^d drinking the ashes thereof, out of a superstitious humour. To which, I may, for a Conclusion, add, that *Indian Tree* called *Nerium & Oliander*, which being likewise taken inwardly, prove destructive, As *Liebanthus Com. De venenis* affirmes. Yet *Dioscorides* allowes of the leaves and Flowers taken in wine to be an excellent remedy against the stinging of an Adder, or Serpent, But acknowledgeth it is poyson to Doggs, Asses, Mules, &c. *Galen*, notwithstanding, *Lib. 8. simpl.* Affirmes positively it is both to *Man* and *Beast*, mortall, taken inwardly; And with him the most rationall agree. *Its Cures* are the same with the former.

DIVISION VI.

Of Poysons belonging to Fruits.

SECTION I.

Of the Man-Drake-Apple, and its
Antidotes.

IN the sixth place, *Fruits* are to be Considered; And 1. That of the *Mandrake*,
G 3 for

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for its Apples are, by the Learned, generally concluded poysonous, *Dioscorides, Galen, Mathiolus, Avicenna, Rhafis, Lemnius, Sennertus*, new and old writers, all agree there in; Causing, in such as have taken it, extreme heat and drought in both Mouth, Tongue, Jawes, &c. As you have heard before, where I spake of the Root, Causing Phrenfies, Dotage, Madnes, nay and Death it self, stupefying the braines and senses, and exciting sleepe even by the smell thereof, as *Lemnius* records (in his *Herball of the Bible*) of himself, who, having laid one of these apples on a shelf in his study, was made so dull, heavy, and sleepy thereby, that he could hardly open his Eyes, but removing of it into another roome, did therewithall likewise remove his Drowfiness (as I noted before where I spake of *Rew*) *Rhafis, Lib. 24. Cap. 835. Continentis*. Hath a Story of one who by eating of five of these Apples fell into a Syncope. The Cure is the same with the Rootes,

SECTION

SECTION II.

Nux Vomica, and its Antidotes, with
Pruna Infania, Nux Metella, &c.

N*ux Vomica*, the Vomiting Nut, so called, because it is thought to be very effectually to provoke vomiting; *Mathi-olus*, and others are of the contrary part, affirming it not to cause vomit at all, notwithstanding the name; with whom our *Parkinson*, *Theat. Botan.* Agrees, *Tribe 17. Cap. 44.* But *Sennertus* proves it is a strong vomit, *Pract. Med. Lib. 6. Part. 7. Cap. 20.* out of *Renodans*, *Antidotar. Lib. 3. Sect. 1. Cap. 10.* So likewise some accompt it no Poyson, mixing it with medecines, as may be seene in the *Pharmacopæa* made by the *Augustin Physicians*, and those in *Norin-berge* in their *Electuary De ovo*; But our *Colledge at London*, are of another mind, or were; And therefore did not without Cause strike it out of the former *Antient Dispensatory*, it being very hurtfull, nay and poysonous. It is by all confessed very venomous to *Dogs*, *Catts*, and *Birds*, as *Sennertus* affirms from his own experience, and others. *Scrapio*, on the other side will have

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no venemous quality in it ; But *Mathiolus* again sayes there is, Confirming it by an example, of an old woman that was destroyed by eating of some which was intended to kill certain Doggs, which by their continuall barking, disturbed them from their sleepe and rest. *Com. ad Cap. 73. Lib. 4. Dioscorid.* (Yet the *Turks* do usually eat of it without any the least prejudice ; And the *Germans* frequently use it in Antidotes, and the Electuary *De Ovo*, and that with good success, As *Gregorius Melichius Stoli. ad Elect. de Aromat. Galeni, Antidotarii sui annotat.*) *Tabernamontanus, Lib. 3. Cap. 14.* affirmes ʒij , weight of it, is poyson, and will kill any one ; but, a Drachm will only intoxicate a mans braines so as that he will seeme to be inebriated ; with whom also, *Sennertius* agrees, Affirming, that if it be taken inwardly, it causeth presently a loathing, and much vomiting, extraordinary thirist, a violent flux of the belly, straitnesse of the brest, an universall weaknesse over the whole body, a cold sweat, Convulsions, and at length without speedy help be administred, Death it self. *Antidoti loco exhibeantur Zedoar. ʒij. pondere cum vino, Cortices Citri vel succus ejus, Rob. Myrti, vel Cydoniorum.* Hereunto I may well

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well add *Nux Metella*, or *Methel*, and
Pruna Insania; In regard
 Of *Pruna Insania*, of their dangerous quality,
Nux Metella, and and affinity one with ano-
 its Antidotes. ther, they being all Nuts;
Methel or *Metel* then, I shall first speak
 of, which *Serapio*, with some others, have
 confounded with *Nux vomica*, indifferently
 taking one for the other, and mistaking
 both, as I think; Some likewise will have
 it be the *Stramonium minus*, or *Datura*; It
 will not be worth my time and paines to
 reconcile the Dissentions of Authours on
 this matter; the most rationall agree that
 our *Vomica* in *Apothecaries* shops at this
 day to be sold, is not the *Nux Vomica*
 of the *Antients*, (for that is of that
 property, that one Drachm, will cause
 vomiting) but rather *Methel*, However
Methel is also poysonous, as our approved-
 est Writers agree, Casting such as take it,
 into a most profound sleepe, hardly to be
 awakened, making their Tongue and Lips
 to swell, their Nailes to grow blew, the
 whole body pale, and to fall into a cold
 sweat, and Death it self without speedy
 help. In Curatione exhibeantur decoctum
Absynthij, *Origani*, *Ruta Sylvestris*, *Ra-*
dic. Gentiana, *Helenii*, cum vino paratum,
 vel

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vel Castoreum, Pyrethrum, Bacca Lauri, Cinamomum, Theriaca, Species Diagonalga, Diazinziberis: Cibi loco, utatur ager Butyro recenti, Carnibus & jusculis pingui- bus, Potus sit vel vinum meracum, vel Lac Dulce Copiosum, &c. Pruna Insania, the mad Indian Plums or Nuts, &c. Are altogether as dangerous some think; But I rather conceive this much more temperate; yet they make such as eat them, extraordinary slee- py, Cause Laskes, seise on the Heart, spirits and Braine, exciting divers strange phan- sies and Chymeraes in their heads; As ap- pears from that relation of *Clusius*, Lib. 2. *Exotick*, Pag. 53. et 54. Touching some Dutch men that happened to eat some of them after they were steeped in liquor and boyled; where he tells us one cryed per- petually, *take away the woman*, thinking his Cabin was a Brew house; Another continu- ally made inquiry, *who would buy his Fish*, imagining himself to be plentifully stored with them. One thought that the Devil was catching of Fish at the stern of the ship; Another, that they were building a ship in his Cabin; A third, that severall men were come to take away his Cabin from him, whereupon bestirring himself broake sever- all China Dishes; Here lies one Howling
and

and Crying, his flesh was torne from his bones; An other sees the Heavens open, and exclames, *Lord I will, willingly, follow thee.* The Masters Boy thinks he sees many little men dancing upon his Fathers nose; And one of the Sailers will not be perswaded but that through the bulke of the ship, he saw the Anchors in the Sea, and the like; Yet, He sayes, after they had slept, all these Phansies vanished. Its *Antidotes* are the same with *Mandrakes*.

SECTION III.

Of Colocynthis, and its Antidotes.

C*olocynthis*, The *Coloquintida Apple*, Taken by it self or in any other Compound Medicine in too great a quantity is no lesse mortall then any of the former, destroying the Constitution of the stomach, excoriating the bowells and intralls, causing Bloody-fluxes, and many other direful symptoms, nay, and Death it self; For *Dodonæus in suis observationibus*, as *Camerrarius in Horto* records, telleth us of one who by receiving a Drachm hereof with other ingredients, but in a Clyster, had his intralls thereby

Of Poysons belonging to **VEGETABLES.**

thereby excoriated even to death, causing much blood, some few hours after he was dead to issue out at the fundament. The Cure is the same with *Hellebor*. *Utilis est istam, si agro exhibeatur Decoct. Uvar. Passar. cum Oleo Amygdalorum Dulcium.*

SECTION IV:

Of Night-shade, and its Antidotes.

S*olani Fructus*, The Fruits or Berries of *Night-shade*; *Night-shade* is very dangerous of what sort soever it be, taken either in the Roote, Hearb, or Fruit; All the kinds excite and provoke to sleepe; The Ordinary and Common *Night-shade* is lesse pernicious: And those which are called *Hortensis*, and *Belladonna*, are the most poysonous and mortall, especially their Fruits; Causing terrible Dreames, strange Phanxies, Alienation of the Mind, deepe sleepe, &c. As appeares by that of *Joannes Moibannus* in *symphon. ad Cap. 11. Lib. 1. Parabulum*, *Dioscorid.* And *Mercurialis De Venenis, Lib. 1. Cap. 13.* Sayes he saw some boyes who were kill'd by eating those Apples of that sort callyd *Belladonna*. Likewise the Berries of ordinary *Night-shade* are reputed no less destructive

structive ; For *Tragus, Hist. Stirp. Lib. 3. Cap. 24.* From the testimony of *Georg. Olinger. Novimburgens.* Assures us they were the death of two Boyes that out of wantonnesse eat them as they were playing in the Fields. Yet of the two, *Belladonna* is by the most rationall accounted , the most mortall and violent ; As is apparent from the Writings of the said *Tragus Cap. 15. Leonbart. Fuchsius, Hi. Stirp. Cap. 265. Joannes Wierus De Praestigiis Damonum, Lib. 3. Cap. 17. Joannes Baptista Porta De Magia Natural. Lib. 14. Cap. 13, &c.* In Curatione laudantur *Aqua Mulsa, Lac Caprinum aut Asininum, Dulce vinum, quod tepidum cum aniso bibatur: Amygdala amara, gallinacea pectora Decocta; quin etiam Conchylia omnia, tam cruda quam cocta, edere salutare est. Conveniunt & locusta marina, gammarum et pota eorundem juscula. Item exhibeantur Bolus Armenus, Terra sigillata, Ruta, Theriaca et Mithridatium, et reliqua, quae Hellebero albo sumpto utilia sunt.*

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SECTION V.

Mangas, and its Antidotes.

M*Angas*, The *Italian Honey-plum*, about the bigness of a quince, full of a milkie kind of Juyce, etc. As *Christophorus a Costa, Lib. Aro. p. 70.* describes it. Affirming, withall, that it is a most pernicious and piercing poyson, So that the least quantity thereof being eaten, will immediately kill; concluding, *Ad ea celeriter perimit, ut hactenus nullum sit repertum Antidotum ad ejus vim compefcendam.* Its of that penetrative nature, that, as yet, no Antidote is known to be sufficient to suppress or resist its power and force.

DIVISION VII.

Of Poysons belonging to Juyces.

SECTION I.

Of Opium and its Antidotes.

LAstly, *Juyces* are especially five that are poysonous; As, *Opium*, the *Juyce of Poppyes*, a most dangerous Poyson,
as

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as all Authours unanimously agree. *Pliny Nat. Hist. Lib. 20. Cap. 8.* Tells us of one that was presently killed with drinking some of it. And *Jacobus Justinianus* affected with the Tooth-ach, by dropping some Oyle in which was *Opium* thereinto, slept to death; as *Alexander Benedictus Lib. 6. Cap. 13. De Curand. Morb.* Records. Nay, it is of that force and poysonous Nature, that even in Clysters and suppositories it is mortall: as appears by him in *Nichol. Ser. 2. C. 11.* Who taking a suppository against the *Tenesmus* was thereby destroyed. A Lady, in *Mar. Gattinaria, Cap. De Soda Colerica in 9. Rhafis.* Having not slept many days together *et Medici decreverunt ut sibi supponeretur collyrium quoddam longum Opiatum quod cum filo communi appenso, ut extrahi possit,* which caused her presently to sleepe, but the Maides neglecting to draw it away, as the *Physicians* had given order to do when she was fallen asleep, slept her last, never waking more. And the same *Nicholas, Serm. 2. Tract. 1. Cap. 15.* Attells himself to have seen an ancient man, to whom a Clyster being administered with *Opium*, against that excessive paine of the *Collick*, dyed. And if it be not taken in that quantity as to kill; yet it causeth many horrible, and

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and direfull symptoms ; As the *Vertigo*, *Sopor*, *Coma*, a retching and wearinesse to any thing but sleepe, refrigerating the body, and so seising on the Heart, Spirits, and Lungs, that respiration is but small and remisse, the whole body infeeble, and the very blood in the Heart Coagulated ; Nay, and if it be taken in the least manner in excels, without speedy help be administred, it immediately kills. [*As Fallopius, Tractat. de Composit. medicament. Cap. 8.* Instances by example. And yet *Sextus Empericus*, i. *Hypotheseon Empericarum*, tells us of one that eat 4. Drachms of *Opium* without any hurt. Nay, *Gartzeus ab Horto*, Lib. i. *Aromat. Indiae* Cap. 4. Sayes he knew one that would familiarly eat ten Drachms.] *Opii Antidota sunt in primis Asa, et Castoreum, que nonnulli Bezoar et Theriacam Opii nominant. Utilia etiam sunt Ruta et Origanum, et quidem Asa ʒj. vel Castoreum ʒj. vel ij. pondere cum vino generoso propinatur.*

SECTION II.

Euphorbium, and its Antidotes.

Euphorbium, or that which our Herbalists call the *Burning Thorny Plant*, either

ther in the Juyce, Gumm, or otherwise taken into the Body, irregularly, or in too great a quantity, cauſeth an extraordinary heat in the Tongue, Mouth, Jawes, Stomach, and bowells, exciting intolerable paines by corroding and gnawing thoſe parts: it provoketh Vomit, nauſeouſneſs and Hiccop; inflameth the whole body, with inextinguiſhable thirſt; bringeth cold ſweats, ſounding fits, grievous Dyſenteries, and at length Death it ſelf; As him in *Alex. Benediſtus* recorded by *Schenkius, De venenis, Lib. 7. Fol. 984.* Troubled with the Gout, and taking pills from an *Emperick*, made of *Euphorbium*, was immediately ſeiſed on by the Dyſentery, and ſeverall other direfull ſymptoms, and ſo dyed that very day. *Proprium Euphorbij Antidotum eſt ſemen Citri ex vino, in quo radices helenii Coſta ſint. Uſilia etiam ſunt Terra ſigillata, Smaragdus, Cryſtallus Preparatus, Spec. Liberantis, Theriaca, &c.*

SECTION III.

Stammony and its Antidotes.

S*cammonium*, a kind of *Cervulvulus*, or *Bendweed*; It is oftentimes uſed in Phyſick

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sick, especially in Pills, both by Antiēt & Modern *Physicians* ; But yet as the former , if not warily used and rightly applyed, causeth exceeding much Mischeif to ensue; As, it destroyeth the Stomach , gnawes and corrodes the Intralls, causing Dysenteries and expulsion of blood , and sometimes of the bowells themselves in rags ; Brings also faintings and fowndings, inflaming the Heart and spirits, so that the whole Body is as it were set on fire , and at length destroyed, as *Amatus Lucitanus, Comment. ad Cap. 171. Lib. 4. Dioscorid.* attests to have often seen at *Venice* and *Ferraria* , severall that by taking of it in pills , and other wayes in too great a quantity, have changed, thereby, this life for eternity. [Yet *Nallopins de simpl. Purg. Capit. quadragesimo octavo*, sayes he saw one that took at once an ounce of *Scammony*, and yet gave him not so much as one stoole.] In *Curatione Diascoridii*, quod est succ. *Scammonii. Laudantur omnia que Euphorbio sumpto utilia sunt.*

SECTION

SECTION IV.

Of the Indian Hiucca, and its Antidotes.

H*iucca succus*, The Juice of the Indian Hearb *Hiucca*, of the Root of which the Indians make their bread *Casaver*, is likewise Poyson, as *Cardan*, *Scaliger*, and other of the Learned, note; as also common experience evinceth; as divers have affirmed unto me who have beē in those parts where it is frequent to make such bread; and yet the Juyce thereof is rank, peircing, and deadly Poyson: So that, as the aforementioned *Cardan*, *Lib. 12. De subtilitate* contends, there is hardly any remedy sufficient to resist the power thereof. The reason is rendred by *Julius Caesar Scaliger*, *Exercit. 153. sect. 5. et 8. ad subtil. Cardani*. Because the Juyce being a thin body, or of rare parts, soone penetrateth all the parts of the Body; as also of a peculiar offensive and destructive faculty or property, naturally inherent in the Juyce it self. (Yet it is reported that the Juyce of this Root not growing in Islands, but in the Continent is inoffensive. And where it is deemed poysonous, the Inhabitants make a kind of

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small

small drink of it, by boyling it only till half be consumed. It serveth them likewise for Hony, being boyled thick; and for Vigner being set in the Sun without such boyling.) Illustrating the former reason by an example, Instancing in *Leeks*, that the Juyce thereof is very offensive. (But *Mizaldus in Horto*, Affirmes the Juyce also to be mortall, and to have killed severall who have attempted to take it into their Bodies.) When as the Rootes or Blades themselves eaten are lesse offensive or not at all in that nature. The same may be added of the *Juyce of Lettice*, two ounces whereof being reputed no better then poyson, and of a deadly quality; When, as much *Lettice* as will yeild two ounces of Juyce, may be eaten without any offence: and all because of the thinnesse of the parts, which soone diffuse themselves into the Veines, &c. And extinguish naturall heat, nay, and Life it self. *The Cure* is (you have heard) seldome or never wrought, so deadly and poysonous is it.

SECTION

SECTION V.

Of Toxicum and its Antidotes, Mel Venenatum, Mushrooms.

5. **A**ND Lastly, *Toxicum* ; a most violent and wicked Poyson, so destructive and pernicious, that all Poysons have generally been denominated *Toxica*, and comprehended under that name. But what this *Toxicum* is, or formerly was, is not plainly discovered by any Authour that I have yet rancountred ; *Dioscorides, Lib. 6. Cap. 20.* Sayes it was a medecine in which the *Indians, Savages,* and people of old were wont to dip the heads of their arrows in the time of war, to make the wound incurable, and mortall. *Sunt enim Græcis τοξικα et τοξικατα, sagittæ; Atq; hinc Toxicum dictum venenum, quo tela illinuntur.* To the same use likewise in *Cap. 19.* he names *Pharicum* to be also in request ; so called, as some think, either because good store of it was wont to be brought to *Pharis* a City in *Arcadia* so called ; or from the Witch that first invented it ; But what these poysons were, he doth not acquaint us, neither do any since for him, more then that they

were the Juyces of some Hearb or Hearbs; But whether Simple or Compound is not concluded among them; neither of what Hearb or Hearbs, they were prepared. Some think it may be made of *Napellus*, or *Woolfbane*; others of *Aconitum*; a third of *VVhite Hellebor*: *Pliny Lib. 16. Nat. Hist. Cap. 10.* will have it the Juice of the Tree called *Taxus* or *Yew*, and that thence therefore it had its name: But whether it be any of these, or the tree *Gaiacum* or those other bearing fruit, (as *Thevetus* records *Cap. 61. Lib. Sing. Idem T. 1. Cosm. Lib. 10. Cap. 3.* in the *Indies*) about the bigness of a tennis-ball, the Juyce of which they affirm the *Indians* to dip their Darts in, or some other. I shall not adventure to presume to determine, where so many Learned Men have been obscure, or at least, not clear. It is so deadly and piercing a Poyson, that it is immedicable; killing even with the very touch; Wherefore I willingly omit what others have affirmed in that particular.

To these Juyces, I may well add (besides *Leekes*, and *Lettice* before named) the Juyce of *Mandrake*, and of *Hemlock*; Half a Drachm of the former being enough to kill any one; And the latter being reputed the death of * *SOCRATES* that famous

* *Plato* in
Phædon.

famous Pilosopher. *Their Cure* is the same with the *Roose*, any Hearb before treated of.

There may, likewise, hereunto, also, be annexed, *Mel Venenatum*, Poysoned Hony, for so it often happens to be : as appears by that of *Galen*, *Lib. 10. De simplic. medicament. facultat. circa initium*, according as *Schenkius* and *Sennertus* quote, as also that of *Pliny*, *Lib. 21. Cap. 14. Nat. Hist.* being gathered by the *Bees*, from
Of Poysoned Hony, poysonous Flowers, &c.
and its Antidotes.

And *Rhodiginus Cap. 35. 25.* Tells us of Hony coming out of *Box* in *Pontus*, that makes such as eat it stark mad. Others again he records, *Cap. 30. 18.* that immediately kills being poysoned by the place in which it was made. As soon as ever it is eaten any manner of way, or drank in liquor, it is in the Mouth, and to the Tongue and Palate very sweete and pleasant ; But immediately after, disturbs the Head, causing it to be dull, Vertiginous, and filled with Chymeras, as also Deliriums, tremblings abundantly ; hinders respiration, making grievous paines in the sides, & Breasts, as also gnawings in the Intestines, and abundance of Wind ; an universall trembling over the whole Body ; and if

Of Poysons belonging to VEGETABLES.

speedy remedy be not administred, Death it self seisseth on them. *Its Cures* are the same with *Aconitum*, before mentioned.

Lastly to conclude this Class, touching *Poysons belonging to Vegetables*, I may add that meanest and most unworthy of all vegetables, *Mushrooms*, which although some are ventured on as food by Fanatick brains, Yet others are poysonous, and all pernicious; Nay, and none of them fit for food; Of *Mushrooms*, Whence *Seneca* did well and their Anti-term them a voluptuous Poyson. *Pliny Ancipitem Cibum Lib. 22. Cap. 23. Nat. Hist.* Destroying whole Families at a repast; *Claudius Caesar*, as *Suetonius* records, was destroyed by them; And *Cardan Lib. 3. De Sanitat. Tuend. Cap. 47.* Reckons up I know not how many more that lost their lives by this fantastlicall food. Those are the worst, and most poysonous, which, as *Avicenna* notes, are grayish or of a blewish colour, which some think are not only mortall being eaten, but destructive also to such as do but smell unto them. And the reason is, either 1. Because they are naturally nothing else but a bundle of cold, moist, and viscous vapours and matter of the Earth or Trees on which they grow: Or 2. In that they are

are very apt to attract, and suck in all manner of poyson from Toades, Spiders, and other noxious Creatures that do, or may converse about them; Whence, such as eat them, (or such as are naught, or those that are good, in too great a quantity) are as it were suffocated, strangled or choakt, having their naturall heat extinguished, filling their bellies with wind, causing the Hiccop, exulcerating the Intralls and Bowells, and bringing an universall palenesse over the whole Body; and sometimes causeth madnesse; an example of one thus affected *Petrus Forestus* hath *Lib. 10. Observat. Med. Observat. 116. in Scholio*, of a Woman so affected by eating this trash only. Likewise in the same place he tells us of a young Gentlewoman about Eighteen years of age, *qua in Convulsione ab utero ex fungis Comestis incidebat*; Lying so Convulst, staring in a most horrible manner, Continuing thus in her fit for six Dayes together, &c. It brings, likewise Sownding Fits, Cold Sweats, Falling-sicknesse, and deepe sleepe, Nay, and Death it self, as you have heard; The which every Physician Confirmer. *Malignitati vero hujus veneni resistunt Calamintha Montana, Origanum, Hyssopus, Ruta, Nasturtium,*

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Nasturtium, Absynthium, Allium, Aristoloch. Laudantur et Theriaca, vel Mithridatium cum Oxymelite simplici vel scillitico exhibitum; ut et species Diatriæ Piperis, Diacalaminthe, Diamosci, Diacymini, Diagalanga ʒj. pondere cum vino generoso Tribus Diebus Continuis exhibitæ, &c. And thus much, briefly, shall suffice to be spoken Of Poysons belonging to Vegetables.

OF

O F
POYSONS
belonging to
ANIMALLS.

CLASSE III.

THus having spoken of Poysons belonging to *Mineralls*, as also to *Vegetables*, It resteth, according, to my promise, I speak also to *Animalls*, which may be divided into these severall rankes; As being either

1. Of *Beasts*; Or 2. Of *Flying Creatures*;
- Or 3. Of *Serpents*; Or 4. Of *Fishes*; Or
5. Of *Creeping things*. Of all which, there are divers sorts: As 1. Of **BEASTS**;
1. *Doggs*; 2. *Cats*; 3. *Woolfes*; 4. *Mus Araneus*; 5. *Taurus*; 6. *Vacca*. 2. Of **FLYING CREATURES**: 1.
- Cantharides*; 2. *Apis*; 3. *Vespus*. 3. Of **SERPENTS**: 1. *Draco*; 2. *Crocodilns*;

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lus ; 3. *Scorpio* ; 4. *Bazilifens* ; 5. *Salamandra* ; 6. *Vipera* ; 7. *Dryinus* ; 8. *Stellio* ; 9. *Aspis* ; 10. *Natrix* ; 11. *Hemorrhous* ; 12. *Sepedon* ; 13. *Ceraſtes* ; 14. *Dipſas* ; 15. *Amphysbanus* & *Sytate* ; 16. *Cenchrus* ; 17. & *Lacerta*. 4. *OFFISHES* : 1. *Torpedo* ; 2. *Draco Marinus* ; 3. *Pastinaca Marina* ; 4. *Canis Marinus* ; 5. *Lepus Marinus* ; 6. *Scorpio Marinus* ; & 7. *Marana*. 5. *OF CREEPING THINGS, or INSECTS* : 1. *Scolopendra* ; 2. *Hirudo* ; 3. *Rubeta* ; 4. *Aranenus* ; 5. *Pini Eruca*. Of all which in order one word as I have done of other Poysons, and so Conclude.

DIVISION I.

Of Poysons belonging to Four-Footed-Beasts.

SECTION I.

Of the biting of Mad-Doggs, and the Antidotes

AND First of such poysons as *Four-Footed-Beasts* yeild unto us ; Among which, *Doggs* offer themselves in the first place, to our Consideration. Which Creatures. in regard they are more subject
to

to madnesse oftentimes then others, and a raving kind of distemper, and foaming at the mouth; Do, by biting, or their venomous foame, conyey the same raging fury, to Man or Beast which they wound; As also severall other wayes, as you may see beneath. Of this Creature, therefore, I say, we shall chiefly insift: as touching the madnesse of *Horses, Asses, Mules, Beares, Foxes*, and the rest, which are not so subject to madnesse, or so frequently raging, or, perhaps, never, unless it be unto them conveyed by the bite, foame, or other manner, from these *Doggs, or Woolfes*, I shall refer thee to *Bauchinus*, who hath written an whole Tract of them. [With him you may also consult *Avicennas* 6. quarti, Tract. 4. Cap. 5. & 6. *Aurelianus* likewise, Lib. 3. Acutor. Cap. 9 *Aristoteles* De Hist. Animalium Lib. 18. Cap. 22. et 24.] For farther satisfaction, have recourse to the writings of the Learned; But more particularly, read *Dioscorides, Heruicus, Capiuaccius, Hieldishem, Forestus, Schenkius, Sennertus, &c* But especially he that is, *Instar omnium Cordronchus*, who hath largely, and fully discussed this subject matter, in Two Treatises.

How *Doggs* become mad, is a question
not

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not fully discussed by our *Physicians* and *Philosophers*. Some render this reason; Because they are of a melancholly temper and nature: But then other Creatures of the same disposition, as *Hares, Coneys, Cats*, and *all kind of Venison, sheepe, etc.* Why *Dogs* are mad, or more addicted thereto than any other Creature, would be likewise in the same manner affected. Others will have it proceed *ex qualitatibus primis*; which likewise is invalid; for we see these *prima qualitates* work not the same effect in other Creatures. Others again, say they are subject and most prone to madnesse of all other Creatures in that they feed upon *Carrion*, and stinking corrupt matter, and drink fatide and putrified water, which corrupting their blood & spirits procures madnesse: But to this neither, can I consent, in that, other Creatures that feed as foully and more frequently, are lesse, nay seldom, or never thus affected, as *Swine, Ducks, Hens, &c.* Which will eat any, or all manner of filth without the least inconveniency; Besides, many times we see *Dogs* run mad that never eat a bit of *Carrion* in all their lives, but choicely fed from their Masters Table. A fourth sort, say it is through vexation or trouble in finding their Master when lost, and

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and smelling to every filthy & fatid thing ; But this argues as little as the rest, in that if he cannot find his Master quickly, he soone ret urnes home, so that the vexation will not be so violent as to make him mad, in regard it cannot be imagined the *Dogg* should aggravate his misery and discontent to heighten any such humour, by conceiving he shall loose his labour when he comes home, and that then the other people in the house will injure him, famish, hang, or some other way destroy him, and the like; which might make him mad, if this reasoning or phansie might be admitted in the *Dogg* I say : But on the contrary we see that as soone as he comes home, he rests contented till he by chance again rancounters his owner, seeking no farther after him. Neither doth his senting at every offensive vapour argue he thereupon grows mad ; for then it would be of that efficacy and force to divert his present intentions, and confound his sense so that he would be disinabled to follow his appetite: But we see by common experience, that , notwithstanding all these, he constantly pursues his game or his desires without the least disturbance from those vapours , retaining still the sent of what he seekes or pursues. Many, again, are of opinion
on

on, that sudden heats and colds may be the cause of this their phrensie, they being Creatures much subject thereunto, whereby their blood is inflamed, melancholly increased, and madness it self excited: But this, likewise, is of as little force as all the rest, since we are, by common experience, evinced that *Doggs* are as mad in winter as in summer; in cold weather as in the *Dog-dayes*. So that among these various opinions, what to determine, is no easie matter; The Controversie I shall not presume to decide; only thus much; I hope, I may without offence deliver; that they are more addicted and propence unto this Delirium, then other Creatures; out of a peculiar inherent or innate property in themselves; which, in plain English, is as much as to say, I am ignorant of the cause. Neither am I ashamed to confesse it, since, I find the most approvedst Authours, herein, to seek, or obscure; but wish heartily other men may have a more clear understanding in this matter then my self.

—But however they become thus; yet this is most certain, that they emit such a *Poyson*, when they are thus mad, which destroyes both *Man* and *Beast*, by a secret, not manifest property. And that severall wayes;

As, I. By

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As, 1. *By biting*; Thus *Baldus* the Lawyer
How the Poyson was destroyed by a small
of a Mad Dogg is bite of a little Dogg which
communicated to he kept and played with,
Man or Beast. gave him in the Lip, as

Ambrosius Paracelsus De venenis, Lib. 21. Cap.

14. Records; Every Authour affirms their
bite to be most dangerous, and that they
thereby most frequently destroy both Man
and Beast. [Yet *Nicholus* affirms *Sermon*

4. *Traet. 4. Cap. 15.* That he saw a Man
who being bitten with a Mad Dogg, be-
came mad; and another that the same Dogg
bit, had no more hurt then if he had been
bitten by another Dogg which ailed no-
thing, or had not been bit at all; wherfore
there is more in it then the meere bite; Nay
some conceive the venome is but in one or
some certain-teeth, and that all the rest are
inoffensive as any Dogg that is not mad.]

2. *By scratching*; And thus *Calius Aure-
lianus Lib. 3. Cap. 9. Acut. morb.* reports
of a Woman who being lightly scratcht in
the face by a little Dogg that was mad, be-
came, not long after, distracted.

3. *By the
touch*; for so *Galen Lib. 6. De locis affectis,*
teacheth that their very foame being touch-
ed, is sufficient to make a man mad, and
breed that raging disease called *Hydroph-*

obia; which *Mathiolus* confirms, attesting
 he himself saw two thus affected without
 the least bite or hurt, but only having some
 of their flaver sprinkled, by chance, upon
 them; *Com. ad Lib. 6. Dioscorid. Cap. 36.*
 Likewise *Mathaus De Gradibus, Confil: 82.*
 affirms *Joannes Coqueranus* to be thus in-
 fected with onely putting his hand into the
 mouth of a *Mad Dogg*, although he was
 not at all bit thereby. 4. *By the smell of a*
Mad Dogg it hath also been known some
 have been infected, as him in *Aurelianus,*
loco citato, &c. 5. *By sucking or biting*
that which they have bitten; As I have heard
 of a fellow who meeting a *Mad Dogg*, not
 knowing he was so, came so near him that
 the Cur, in his transient Journey, bit off a
 peece of his Cloak and let it fall, the which,
 the fellow (being somewhat saving) took
 up, and had it sowed on again, but, as it was
 thought, bit off the ragged threads before
 he sowed it to the other, whereby he was
 infected, and at the next full Moon, Dyed:
 But lest my relation may not be worthy the
 crediting, take the same from the aforenam-
 ed *Calius Aurelianus, loco Aligato*, who
 tells us of such an other action, verbatim.
 6. *By eating such Creatures as are bitten by*
them; An instance of much mischief in this

kind may be seen in *Fernelius Lib. 2. De Abditis rerum causis Cap. 14.* Nay and 7. And Lastly, by their very looks, as *Arastus Lib. 1. Cap. 7. De signis & causis morb. Acut.* Instanceth in one who was thus affected by the ardent, venemous, and fierce aspect of a *Mad Dogg*, earnestly looking him in the face, neither biting or touching him any manner of way.

And this *Poyson* doth sometimes manifest it self sooner, sometimes, again, later; for what reason we are as yet left in the dark, neither is the time exactly known, when the effects begin to manifest themselves; some say within a Week, others nine, or Fourteen dayes after; A third sort, say, about the seventeenth or twentieth; but most hold, about the thirtieth, or fortieth day after the bite. Nay and sometimes

Of the time when the effects appears.

there is no sign of it till 4. Moneths after, as *Galen* holdes; As also *Codronchus*, [*Baldus* the great Lawyer, as *Paraus* notes, *Lib. 21. De venenis, Cap. 14.* Dyed foure Moneths after he was bitten] some not till the 6. or 8. Moneth or a year, as others will, *Albertus Magnus, De Hist Animal. Lib. 7. Cap. 2.* Sayes he saw a man that was bitten with a *Mad Dogg* in the Arm, and yet was well

for seven years, after which, the place began to be inflamed, and so within two day dyed. And *Fracastorius* sayes five years; but *Gnianerius*, twelve years: *Amatus Lucitanus* gives instances of eight moneths; and of three years; But *Petrus Salinus* of five, seven, and twelve years. [As also eighteen years; Nay and *Alsaharavins* attests he knew one that lived 40. years before he was apparently infected.] I shall not presume

Whether that Poyson
which causeth this
madness may be generated
in Mans Body.

to correct so worthy, so learned, so able *Physicians* as these are which thus affirm; but I may acknowledge my self ignorant in the reason hereof without prejudicing any man, as also take that liberty as to think my pleasure, and not conclude with all I heare, especially since there are so many poysons that may accidentally interveane and be eaten unawares, that may cause Death, in such a manner as will be very difficult to determine whether was the Interficiant dosse: (And so, as some think, There be many poysons which being taken, will kill at such, or such certain times after.

Qua de re consule Galeotum De promiscua disciplina, Cap. 12. Iobertum paradoxo 3. Lib. 27. Amatum Lucitanum, Cent. 2.

Chyat.

Curat. 65. Julium Alexandrinum Annotat. Ad Galenum 680. Cardanum Lib. 2. Tract. 5. Contradiſt. 9. et de ſubtilitate Lib. 2. Mercurialem, De venenis Lib. 1. Cap. 21. Franciſc. Valeriolam loc. Commun. Pag. 633. Vidum Vidium, Tom. 2. Pag. 13. And Baccium Lib. 1. De venenarum prolegomenis, &c. But, as to this Tenet we ſpake our opinion in *Part. 1. Sect. 4.*) Beſides, the ſame Poyſon and venomous matter of which this madneſs ariſeth, may be generated in the Bodies of Men and Women, without any infection from Doggs at all. To this purpoſe *Marcellus Donatus, De Historia medica mirabili, Lib. 6. Cap. 1. De Hydrophobia mira affectio,* gives us five ſeverall examples of ſuch as were ſo affected and fallen into the diſeaſe called *Hydrophobia* without the leaſt communication of the ſaid venome from any Dogg or thing: but purely from ſome innate ſeeds thereof inherent in themſelves. Likewise the ſame aforequoted *Petrus Salinus, De affect. Partic. Cap. 19.* Hath ſuch an other inſtance. So hath *Felix Paterus obſer. Med. Lib. 1.*

Touching the nature and temperature of this Poyſon, many arguments are among the Learned; Some maintaining it to be Hot, others Cold, with *Eſtathius Rudius,*

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Lib. 4. De Morbis oculis, Cap. 12. who labours by severall arguments to maintain this *Paradox*. But the most Rationall and Learned are of the contrary Judgement, affirming it to be Hot, and Dry of quality. As *Fuchsius, Fernelius, Sennertus, &c. Hildesheim, Speciel. 2.* Confirms it by severall examples, in such as have been infected by the bite of Mad Doggs, and dying madd, being opened, had no water, or blood scarce, or any other moisture left in them. And *Capivaccius, Pract. med. Lib. 7. Cap. 12.* Concludes it not only Hot, but Hot in the fourth Degree; which from his own experience in a certain Monck whose Body being desected (dying in this sort of madness from the bite of a Dogg) He observed these three things clearly evincing the truth therof; *First* that there was no moisture in the Pericardion (in the least) but all wasted and dried up by this fiery Poyson; *Secondly* the Cells or Ventricles of the Heart were dry, and destitute of blood; *Thirdly*, That some part of the Pericardion was so dry, scorcht, and burnt up, that it was fit to be pulverized. Besides, their inordinate Draught evinceth, putting the matter quite out of Doubt, and makes it evidently appear to be Hot. And yet, notwithstanding

notwithstanding, they will rather choose to Dye then Drink, out of a peculiar inherent property, or occult quality, which, as yet (to tell you the truth) is not known to Physicians and Philosophers even as they who are bitten with the this Poyson, and Spider Tarantula (as you will hear beneath) are infected abhor water, more ease, pleasant, merry, and Dance when they hear Musick, nay, and are oftentimes cured thereby. And those who have eaten of the Sea Hare abhor all Fish: So, I say, doth they who are infected by the bite of a Mad Dogg, (or otherwayes) from an occult quality in the Poyson, naturally abhor all water; whence, by the Ancients, as Dodonaus obs. medicinal Cap. 12. notes, it had it's Denomination *Hydrophobia*; And that it is thus, *Rhasis* hath a notable story to this effect, *Lib. 8. Ad Almansoar. Cap. 10.* we had once a patient in an Hospitall affected with that Disease called *Hydrophobia*, by the biting of a Mad Dogg, who would usually bark in the night time; Calling often very earnestly for Drink, especially water, out of the extremity of his Drought; But when we gave him Water, he abominated and rejected it, saying, it

was full of filth and pollution; And being demanded what filth he saw there; He replied, the intralls and garbidge of *Doggs* and *Catts*, intreating he might have some other Water brought him: So, accordingly, other Water was fetcht; But, as before, he continued in the same story, and began to be angry, Beseeching us earnestly that we would let him have some clear, good Water. So that, hence we may Collect, that this may likewise proceed from some Depravation of the *Phanſie* (the Brain being principally the part affected in this Disease, as all *Physicians* unanimously agree) And it being incident to all who are therewith infected, to have the representation of a *Dogg* ever in their minds, and therefore shun Looking-glasses, Polite Bodies, and Water, because they imagine they see a *Dogg* in it, of which, examples are frequent in Authours. And not only of Water are they thus afraid, but of all other liquours and Drinks whatsoever, as the same *Dodonæus loco aligato*, observes. So doth *Vidius Vidius*, Part. 2. Sect. 2. Cap. 6. *Medecine*. Illustrating the truth thereof by an example of a certain young man being bit by a *Mad Dogg*, at first neglecting the wound, Did after four Moneths time, begin to rave, abhorring

horring all manner of Meat and Drink, and at length Dyed miserably through hunger and thirst. Of the same Judgement is *Petrus Salinus*, and the aprovedest Authours; *Hercules De Saxonia*, *Forestus*, *Sennertus*, and every one.

Thus, by what hath been said, you may Collect divers Signes of such as are bitten, or any other manner of way infected with this Poyson; yet there are severall other worth your noting, which I shall nominate, that so you may discover and know it the better;

Signes of such as
are bitten by a
Mad Dogg.

As, In regard it principally leiseth upon the Brain and Spirits, it makes them pensive, sadd, solitary, desiring to be alone, refraining all Company, and the Light; Likewise they are very fearfull of every thing, but especially of Doggs and liquid things. As him in *Florentinus Sermon 4. Tract. 4. Cap. 15.* who being bitten by a *Mad Dogg*, and finding no pain extraordinary in the wound, neglected it and followed his business 35. dayes after; but on the 36. day, he began to stand and bark like a *Dogg* at his wife, and being, by her reprehended, he fell a laughing; yet persisted to practise this foolery, severall times that day, at night he was wholly deprived of his reason,

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reason, and Dyed the 40. Day; Casting himself upon the ground many times (as the nature of that Disease is) to avoid *Doggs*, if possible, by running as it were into the earth: Such like instances, as also that they are prone to bark like *Doggs*, is frequent in the writings of the Learned; As that before quoted from *Rhasis, Lib. 8. Cap. 10. Ad Almanf.* Another he hath in *Lib. 20. Cap. 2. &c.* That they are excessive thirsty, and yet will not drink, is apparent from that of *Forestus observat. med. Lib. 10. observat. 25.* of a VVoman of *Delfe* that miserably perished thereby; And of the young man or youth in the same Town, recorded likewise by him in the same *Observation*, qui bibere not potuit. They are likewise forward, waspish, and testy, seldome answering to any thing in question; they grievously grate with their teeth, especially at the beginning of their Distemper, and phansie strange Chymeroes in their Dreames: Their Phansie, Memory, Reason, nay all the senses and faculties of the Soul are generally Depraved and Disturbed; So that they often times fall foule upon their dearest and best friends, biting, scratching, and beating them; raving and mad some times, like that VVoman before mentioned in *Forestus*, that could

could not be scarce held down in her bed, biting at, and spitting upon the standers by; foaming at the mouth, &c. Yet they do not alwayes rage, and become furious, as *Petrus Salins, Lib. De affect. Partic.* well observes in severall, that he sayes did not rage at all to their dying Day. Sometimes also, as he likewise notes, *Pag. 338. Loc. Citat.* They are subject to a Fever, but this is rather to be attributed to the aptness and disposition of the Body and humours, then any peculiar property in the venome it self as he thinks, and *Sennertus* agrees. They are frequently troubled with cold sweats; And from the wound or bite, issues a green fetid matter. The Urine pale, clear, and like fair water, if the distemper be at any highth; And many times wholly suppressed, by the strength of the Poyson and extraordinary Drought under which they intollerably labour, partching up the Heart and Vitalls, powerfully subverting and suffocating both Vitall & Animall Spirits, and consuming the Brain, do at length dye frantick, mad, or moped. These and such like symptoms commonly follow the effects of this Poyson according to the consent generall of the most approvedst *Authours* extant. As touching that of *Avicenna* that small peices
of

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of flesh in their Urine are to be discerned in the form and shape of Doggs or whelps, and such other Phanſies, I willingly pretermitt, being as I conceive rather the product of his Phanſie, then of reason or experience.

This only I ſhall here, by way of advice, add; That if any be either bit, or infected any other way which hath been before related; that they ſeek out for ſpeedy remedy, and defer not till it be too late; Let that of *Baldus* the Laywer be a warning to them, who neglecting that ſmall bite of his little Dogg, miſerably periſhed, notwithstanding when it was too late, he had uſed all kind of medicines. *Foreſtus* in that *Obſervation* ſo often quoted, where he mentions that Woman of *Delfe*; adviſed all thoſe whom ſhe had ſpit upon to be ducked over head and ears in water forthwith, and thereby, they were all ſaved, preventing what might otherwiſe have happened, for indeed few who have uſed remedies in time have periſhed. Leaping into the water and ducking themſelves in this manner, is the Common Cure in the Country; But the beſt way is to have recourſe to the writings of the moſt approveſt *Physicians*; For this, as *Pozz.* to the Cardinal *Lib. De venenis* notes, hath been uſed many times to little purpoſe;

purpose ; Although sometimes it will effect it ; As *Cornelius Celsus*, *Petrus Salins*, and others attest, and as we may see by that *Philosopher* in *Actius*, who being infected, and fearfull of water, leaping courageously into a Bath, and in the water beholding the shape of the Dogg that bitt him, at first made a stand as being terrified, but after a little pause, being ashamed thereof, he immediately cryed out, *Quid Canicum Balneo*, and so threw himself forcibly into the water, Drinking some of it without the least fear ; And so was freed from his distemper and depraved Phansie. And the rather do I admonish all such as have cause to suspect the infection of this Poyson to seek out for present remedy, in that the bite or part venomd, for the present, doth not rage or paine the Patient, more then an ordinary wound, which may make them apt to be careless of themselves ; lying lurking in the body, and no wise manifesting it self till it have reacht and seised upon the noble parts : So that, indeed, it is not an easie matter, at the first, to know whether one be bitten or infected ; Yet, for the discovery thereof, *Rhasis* and *Avicenna* have advised, that a bit of the crummy part of bread be wet in the blood & matter of the wound,

and

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and so given to a Dogg to eat, the which if he refuse to eat or smell too (being hungry) or grow mad or dye after he hath eaten it, It is a most sure token (they say) that the party is infected: whereby you may discover the malignity of the Poyson although the wound be not extraordinary painfull, nor swell, nor burn, &c. As wounds from other venomous Creatures do. Neither for this reason only, have you reason to be cautious; but also, for that, when once it hath seised on the Brain, Heart, and the more noble parts, so that the party become phranticke, groveling upon the ground, epilepticke, swoond, howle, bark, snarle, and apprehend strange phantasies, rage, and the like, it is past remedy; And all medecines, will prove ineffectuall; Dying sooner, or later, as the symptoms are more or less prevalent, and apparent, as Delirium, want of sleepe, Convulsions, &c. And if the Hiccup take them, they for the most part dye the next Day after; but many times that same Day; However an assured token it is, that Death is at hand. If the wound or bite be not deepe, or have offended the Nerves, Veines or Arteries, there is more hope of life, provided present help, be administred, If the wound be large, some think it a greater sign of health

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health then when the wound is the smaller, because it thereby is more capable of evacuating much of the venemous matter. The which if it abundantly evacuate, or send forth much blood thereby when it is first made, or afterwards when it is curing; or the Body of its own accord sweat freely and in any quantity, emit much Urine, and it black, they are very good signes all of health, if *Rhasis* and *Avicenna* may be credited. The same *Avicenna* likewise affirmeth, that it is a good sign if he be afraid of water (which by most is thought a token of death) provided he can behold his face in a glass. But these Aphorismes are not infallible; for we see that *Philosopher* in *Aetius* before quoted, was cured by Drinking and Ducking himself in the Bath, notwithstanding he feared the *Dogg* that bit him was in the water: other examples you may find, in the writings of the Learned, contradicting most of the other assertions likewise, which for brevities sake I willingly pretermitt.

Wherefore then as touching the Cure in generall, not only of this venemous infection, but of all other wounds received by the biting of Serpents, or any other poysonous Creature whatsoever, There are 2 thing.

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things principally to be considered. *First*, when any one is bit, or of the Cure in generall any other wayes infected, to prevent the of the bite of a Mad Dogg, Serpent, or other venamous Creature. raging & raving madnesse: And *Secondly*, when they are there-with Captivated, to cure as much as in Art is possible to be done. In the former of these, there are three things a *Physician* must be carefull to perform. 1. That the Poyson may be hindred from entring into the Body; and not only so, but that it be also drawn forth of the wound or part affected, and expelled. 2. That the Poyson be hindred from spreading and delating it self, or entring into the inward parts and principall members; And the parts, rather, corroborated and fortified against it. 3. That the Poyson and the malignity thereof be extinguished.

The first of these is performed by Ligatures, if the part be such as will admit of them, having a care that it be not bound too hard. And if it may not by any means be tyed about, the best way is to apply restraining medecines, such as are *Bolus Armenus*, *Belauftia*, *Sanguis Draconis*, cum ovi albumine vicinis locis imponenda, &c. Attractiva sunt varia, quidem sunt calida & sic-

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ea in secundo gradu, qua moderate attrahunt; Alia vero in tertio, qua magis; Alia etiam in quarto, qua maximè attrahunt, & ardore Entem in tumore attollant, ac rubore suffundunt, Tandemq; vesicas excitant. Talia sunt Cylamini, Radices Aristolochia, Dracunculi, Anemones, Gentiana, Ranunculi, Ari, Narcissi, Pyrethri, Arundines, Thapsia, Urtica, Flammula, Semen Sinapis, Allium, Cæpe, Nasturtii, Fermentum, Anacardia, Gummi, Galbanum, Opopanax, Ammoniacum, Sagapenum, Pix sicca, Propolis, Cantharides, fimus Anserinus, Gallinaceus, Columbrinus, &c. Quibus Commode admiscetur Theriaca; Utile est & emplastrum vel Cataplasma De Angelica. Commendatur plurimum ex Dioscoride desumptum, & saepe cum felici successu usurpatur, ex Allio, Cæpis, & semine Tritici mastificato paratum. Galenus Lib. 2. De Antidot. Cap. 11. Commendat valde emplastrum paratum ex Pice, Opopanace, & Aceto. sic. R. Picis Lib j. Aceti Acercimi Lib. j. ℥viij opopanax ℥iij opopanax prius in Cyathis 4. Aceti dissolvitur, Acetum quod superest cum Pice coquitur, et coquantur, cavendo ne efferveant: scribitq; idem Galenus, se neminem vidisse, qui illo usus mortuus sit. In Lib. item De Ther. a Ad Pisonum etiam cum felici successu Theriacam cum ol:

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Rosar. liquatam imponi testatur. *Actius*
Tetr. 3. Serm Cap. 10. Hoc laudat, R. Spum.
 Argent. Ceruss. resin. Pini, An. Lib. j. ol.
 veter. Lib. iij. 3vij. Amononiat. Thymiam.
 Galban. An. 3iij. Cerussæ & Argenti spu-
 mam ol. Coquito, donec manus non inquie-
 rent, deinde liquefacta adducito & unito.
Laudatur et emplastrum Diadictamnium,
quod Galenus Lib. 5. De Compositione medi-
camentorum secundum genera, Cap. 4. Sic
describit. R. olei veteris, heminas ij. Ly-
thargyri, 3ij. æruginis rasæ, 3viij. Squam-
mæ, 3vi. Colophonix liquidæ, 3j. manux
3xij. Ammoniæ Thymiamatis, 3xxvj. æris
Combusti, 3viij. Diphrygis 3vj. Gentianæ,
tantundem, Aloes, 3viij. Galbani, 3xij. Pro-
polis, 3viij. Cera, 3xxv. Aristolochiæ, 3x.
Dictamni Cretici, tantundem. Conficito
accuratissimè. Capiuaccius Lib. 7. Pract.
Cap. 12. sequens commendat, R. Ciner. Cancr.
fluviat. Allii, Menthæ, Gentianæ, Aristol-
ochiæ Rotundæ, Ana. 3ij. Baccar. Lauri,
Boli Armenij, Ana. 3j. Misce cum succo
Menthæ q 1. Fiat Emplastrum; vel potius,
Cataplasmata. These, and such like mede-
 cines may be fitly applyed to attract, and
 draw out the venome; or the same may be
 used as is requisite in the second Rule, viz.
 which hinder the Poyson from diffusing and
 penetrating the Body.

Ut, Si partis conditio ferat, Cucurbitula imponantur, et quidem cum magna flamma venenum immissum extrahatur. Et si vulnus sit exiguum scarificari debet, et quidem si aliquod temporis spatium a morsu præterlapsum sit, sæpius adhibenda sunt, et partibus vicinis aliora vulnera infligenda. Sed vulnus antea si satis sit magnum, non opus est scarificationes adhibere, ne inflammatio exciteretur, qua postea impediat, quo minus alia remedia, qua venenum evocant, adhiberi possint. Si verò pars sit, ut Cucurbitula commodè affigi non possint, scarificatio sola adhibenda, ut sanguis effluat, qui sicca spongia è vulneribus exsugendus, non verò vulnus aqua abluendum, id est fontana, sed potius cum Aqua Marina, aut Urina, vel Aqua Vita, aut vino, vel Aceto in quo Theriac. aut Sinap. fuerit Dissolut; Et sic vulnus diu apertum servandum est, non solum usq; ad diem quadragessimum, sed per integrum annum, præsertim in morsu Canis Rabidi. Cum observatum sit (ut antea dictum) quosdam à rabidis Canibus morsos etiam post annum, imò etiam longius temporis spatium in Hydrophobiam incidisse. Licet etiam Animalia viva, ut Columbas, Gallinas, plumis prius evulsis, podice vulnere ac movere; et si una moriatur, statim altam adhibere, vel pullos

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*Los Gallinarum, Aut Columbarum per medi-
um dissectos adhuc calentes laesa parti impone-
re. Expeditissima verò via est adhibere Cau-
teria actualia, quæ et venenum absumunt, et
diuturnum ulcus, per quod virus effluat, relin-
quunt. Ustione peracta danda opera, ut Cru-
sta quam celerrime moveatur, ut venenum
quæ citissime per ulcus evacuari possit: Nam
Crusta ulceri inherens facit ut venenum reti-
neatur, et ad Corporis interiora penetret. A-
moveatur autem alias, si illinatur vitello o-
vi, et recenti Butyro. Verum cum periculum
sit in mora, si locus sit Carnosus, etiam ma-
nuali opera Crusta demi inde potest; Si au-
tem locus ustionem non ferat, aut ager ignem
actualem admittere nolit, adhibenda medica-
menta Caustica et escharatica dicta, inter que
etiam Mercurius Sublimatus et precipitatus
utiliter usurpatur. Sunt nonnulli, qui, si
partis conditio id ferat partem demorsam sta-
tim amputandam censent, exemplo illorum;
qui ab aspidæ aut viperis demorsi digitos am-
putaverunt, et salvi evaserunt; ut refert Ga-
lenus Lib. 3. De locis affectis, Cap. 7. Vena-
sectioni hic nullus locus est, utpote quæ ven-
enum non evacuat, sed vires debilitat, ven-
enumq; exagitat: Et ergo potius obest quam
prodest. Purgationem quod attinet, ut ab
initio ea instituatur, nihil est, quod eam indi-
cet.*

et. Imo si exhibeantur purgantia, metus est ne venenum ad interiora trahatur, et humores, ac corporis partes inquinentur. Si verò malum jam progressum sit, et venenum ad interiora penetraverit, tum purgatio non inutilis est, eamq; tantum auxilii afferre scribit Dioscorides, ut quidem qui jam Hydrophobia propinqui essent sumpto Heleboro sanati fuerunt; Ideoque non semel atq; iterum, sed frequentius ante diem 40. Ea ita uti precipit. Humores tamen prim. praparare non inutile fuerit Calefacientibus, incidentibus, abstergentibus atque veneno simul resistentibus; ut syr. scord. de Cortic. Citri, Betonic. De Pomis De succo bugloss. Epithymo, Decoctionibus paratis è semine Citri, Rad. Gentiana, Angelica, Dictamni Albi, Scordii, Vincetoxico, Bugloss. Melissa, Hippolapatho, &c. Reliquis seopis, nimirum ut veneni ad interna progressus prohibeatur, partes principes roborentur quo facilius venenum à se propellere possint, ac maligna dictorum humoribus et Corpori a veneno impresso aboleatur, iisdem fere medicamentis satis fieri potest, scilicet Antidotis, et iis qua peculiari vi his venenis resistent; ut in singulis reperiuntur. Item et 3. ut venenum et malignitas extinguatur. Of which beneath, in their severall places; And first of such Corroboratives and Anti-

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dotes as are convenient to be used against the Poyson of a Mad-Doggs bite; or of the Cure of this venome.

Quod ad Curationem attinet. Prima danda opera, ut venenum Corpori Communicatum foras eliciatur, iis modis, qui hactenus sunt propositi. Imponantur plaga Emplastrum è Galbano is Aceio Dissoluto, et farina hordeacea paratum; vel ex

Of the Cure of the bite or Poyson of a Mad Dogg. Allio, foliis ficus et Gymirino Contusis ac cum oleo mixtis. Fiat Cataplasma vulneri imponendum. Vel, Emplastrum ex Pice, oppopanace et Aceio paratum jam descriptum, Aut Emplastrum Diadictamnium ex Galeno sumptum; vel illud Aetii, aut Capivaccii, etc.

Purgantia, qua in Rabie Canina conveniant, sint omnium consensu validiora, ut elleborismus, Hiera, Diacatholocynthid. Russii, Archigenis, Logadii, Pachii, Pilul. ex Helleboro, Antimonio, De Lapide Lazuli, Cochie, De Nitro, Fatido, &c. Si atas, temperamentum, vires, vel aer dissuadeant talia; eligantur mitiora, ac mediocria, ut est Sena, Epithymum, Polypodium, Helleborus Niger, Mirabol. Nigri, et Agaric. recipe, qui simul veneno resistit. Composita sunt elect. De Daelyl, Confect. Hamech, Elect. Indem majus, ac benedicta Laxativa. Ad partes principes Roborandum

randum, ab omnibus commendatur Alysum. Laudantur et Cancris fluviatilis, cum eorum Cinis, tum decoctum, multo Anetho admixto, Scordium, Chamedrys, Radix Gentiana, Ruta Agrestis semen, Chamemalum, Centaurium minus, Artemisia, Aristolochia rotunda, Rad. sylv. Radicem Cynhorrhodi Commendat precipue Plinius, Nat. Hist. Lib. 8 Cap. 41 & Lib. 25. Cap. 2. ut oraculo patefactam, camq; aliis omnibus igitur remediis Presert. Laudatur et vinum generosum statim potum et Allium Comestum.

Inter Composita, Antidotus è Cancris pluribus Commendatur et à Græcis, et Arabibus, scribitq; Galenus neminem unquam mortuum esse, qui Cancrorum pulvere rectè usus sit, et quidem Lib. 11. De simpl. medicamentorum facultatibus, ex præceptore suo Æschione, sumit Cancros fluviatiles post ortum Canis Captos, quando Sol Leonem transit, Decima octava Luna et eos vivos in sartagine aris rubri Comburit; Cinerum sumit Duo Cochlearia, vel. 3ij. pulv. Gentiana Cochlear. j. sen. 3j. vini meraci iij. Cyath. quæ in modum potentia diluta miscet, et quotidie bibenda exhibet. Deinde ex Asclepiade, recipit Ciner. Cancr. Prapar. Part. x. Thuris Part. i. Gentiana, Part. v. et exhibet hujus pulv. Cochlear. j. bibendum X L. Diebus, aut si j. m. a

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morsu aliquot Dies processerint, Duo Cochlearia propinat. De hoc tamen medicamento observandum, Cancros veros usurpandos esse qui sunt Corpore rotundo, non nostros Gammaros aut Astacos. Nonnulli tamen nostros usurpant. Commeadatur, Item, à plerisq; adversus morsum Canis Rabidi Theriaca, ut remedium efficacissimum. Item laudatur à nonnullis et hoc Antidotum, R. Methridat. elect. Pulv. Rad. Aristoloch. rotund. Ana ʒij. Terræ sigillatæ, ʒss. Muscarum, quæ de Napelli fructibus victum quærunt Num. xx. Cum succi Citri r. cent. q. f. Fiat Mistura; Cujus Dosis à ʒj. ad ʒj. ss. vel Accipe experimentum nostrum, ut R. Cervisiæ Primariæ seu optimæ Lib. ij. Theriac. ʒiiij. Rutæ, M. j. ss. Allii quasat ʒi. seu Stanni in pulvere redacti Cochlear. j. simul Decoquantur ad Consumptionem Dimidiæ partis, et usui servandus est Cochlear. ij. Calid. mane & vesp. ri, Dum durat. Et Antidota propinentur in dupla quantitate, quam in preservatione, singulis Diebus, mane Theriac. vel Mithridat. ʒij. in vino potenti, vesp. ante Canam Antidot. De Cancris, Gentiana, Hellebor. Albus protinus exhibendus; Hacq; Antidota ad 40 Diem exhiberi debent. Quidam suadent, ut aeger in anno, quater purgetur, et singulis 15. Diebus sumat Theriacam. Nicholas Florentinus

sinus, ut per integrum Annum Antidota usurpentur. Actius, ut singulis Annis Appropinquante morsus tempore per hieram ager purgetur, et instante Die per triduum Theriacam sumat. Inter Recentiores Alexipharmacum praestantissimum proponit Palmarius, in Lib. De Morb. Contagiosis. Quod solum neglectis purgantibus, et omissa etiam vulneris Cura, quocumq; à morsu tempore usurpatum, certissimum ac tutissimum remedium existat; et quo nullum unquam animal usum fuerit, quod non mali hujus periculum evita- verit, cum quacumq; victus ratione, illa tamen capitis partibus, et modo vulnus inflictum capitis partes ore superiores non attigerit, aut aqua elotum fuerit. His enim partibus vulneratis, aut parte vulnerata statim à morsu frigida elota, parum spei superest. Est autem tale. R. Fol. Rut. Verben. Salvia, Plantaginis, Polypodij, Absynthij vulg. Menthae, Artemis. Melissophyll. Beton. Hyperici, Centauri minoris singulor. æquale pondus. Col- ligantur singula, quo tempore magis virib. pollent; deinde papyraceis chartis inclusa siccentur seorsum in loco, ad quem neq; Sol, neq; pluvia pertingat, ne vel nimium ex- arecant, vel situm contrahunt. Post redi- gantur in pulverem: De quo ʒj. ss. vel ij. singulis diebus demorso exhibeantur, vel cum saccharo

faccharo, vel cum vino, vel jusculo, vel alio modo jejuno stomacho, horis tribus ante Cibus. Si tamen tempus aliquod a morfu inflicto præterierit $\text{z} \text{ij}$. Exhibeantur. *Extra* verd vulnus prius spongia, vel linteolis siccis exsiccatum vino aut hydromelite, in quo pulveris hujus z ss. soluta sit, bis vel ter quotidie foveatur, deinde Emplastrum, vel Magnetum, quale in aliis vulneribus, admoveatur.

Post Alexipharmaca, et Purgationem etiam exhiberi possunt sudorifera, ut venenum dissipetur. Efficacissimū autem est visc. querc. lignum sumptum, viscus autem ipsum extrinsecus applicatum. Sudorifera simul alexiteria sunt talia; ut, R. Ligni visci querci, Dictamni albi An. $\text{z} \text{ij}$. vel ij . Aqua Chamæmel. Lib. ij . Coq. Ad medietat. Dosis $\text{z} \text{viii}$. vel x . vel R. Ligni visci querci $\text{z} \text{ij}$. Dictamni z ss. Sem. & Flor. Cardui Benedicti, An. $\text{z} \text{j}$. ss. F. Pulvis. Cujus Dosis a $\text{z} \text{j}$. ad $\text{z} \text{ij}$. vini Albi generosissimi $\text{z} \text{j}$ ss. Aqu. Card. Benedicti. $\text{z} \text{ij}$. vel ij . mixta exhibe. Præter sudorifera conveniunt etiam Diuretica Antidotis mixta, quæ utraq; vi polleant; Inter quæ præstant spica Celtica, Valeriana, Asarum, Scordium, et alia, quæ eodem tempore quo sudorifera conveniunt.

Pro Amuletis commendantur dens Canis Rabi

Rabidi humero suspensus et substractus, Ceream urse, Phoca. Plura vide apud *Scribonium Largum*, Lib. De Compos. Med. &c. & pro curationibus Divinis & miraculosis, vide *Cel. Rodesin. Jovian. Pontan. Mathi-ol* &c. And thus much briefly to be spoken of the biting of a *Mad-Dogg*, and of its Cures and *Antidotes*; And of the Cure in generall of all other venomous Creatures bites; which I have, for brevities sake, here, in the first place, prefixt, to avoid repetition and tautology in what follows. Touching the Cures of which, we intend only to mention in short, their severall *Antidotes*, and for what else is requisite to be known, refer you to what hath been already spoken.

SECTION II.

Of Cats Poyson and its Antidotes.

2. **F***elis*, a Cat, a Creature no less frequent and familiar with us, then the former; yet thought, by some, to be of that poysonous quality, as the very sight or presence of it, is sufficient to make a man swoound, tremble, sweat, and become speechless. But what reason such have as
thus

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thus conceive, I know not. If as *Paras*, *Sennertus*, and most apprehend, there is some venomous quality in these Creatures, because many are affected in that manner aforesaid; How cometh it to pass then all in the Company are not likewise moved thereat? And, if their presence so poysoneth and infecteth the Air that it being drawn into the mouth puts men into a sweat, and into swoounding fits; Why are not all thus molested thereby? Wherefore I rather believe this proceeds from some secret Antipathy: else, by the same reason, we must conclude *Mutton*, *Beef*, *Ducks*, nay and most food to be poyson, there being almost nothing in the world, but is, by one, or other, Distasted. A Gentleman one day at Dinner at my Fathers I remember, fell down from his Chaire in a swoond at the serving up of a Custard; Another Gentleman grew extream sick by eating only a bit of a shoulder of Mutton minc'd among other meats in an Hash, &c. Authours are full of such like examples; And yet to conclude these *Poysons*, because they work such effects in this, or that party, were ridiculous.

But of these Creatures if the braine be eaten, it proves assuredly destructive; as
Schenkius

Schenkius Lib. De Venenis, Fol. 953. And Sennertus Praët. Med. Lib. 6. Part. 8. Cap 31. Prove out of Ponzettus, Lib. 2. De Venenis, Traët. 6. Cap. 3. And Mathiolus, Comment. ad Lib. 6. Cap. 25. Dioscorid. For, it makes such to rage and grow mad, It being very dry potentially (especially the male) Comparing it with Mans ; It obstructeth the passages of the brain, so that the Animall Spirits cannot passe to the hinder part ; whence the Memory becomes depraved and lost ; They become Dolts , grow moped, and vertiginous, &c. Neither is it safe to eat of the *Brains* of severall other Creatures ; In that divers Men have thereby had their Naturall Dispositions quite changed into the Nature of such Creatures, as *Sennertus* instanceth in those who have been changed into the very habit and disposition of a Bear, by eating the Braines of that Creature, *Instir. Med. Lib. 2. Part. 3. Sect. 2. Cap. 4.* But no more of this, in this place. *Quod ad Curationem attinet, Primo si sciatur Cerebrum Felis adhuc in ventriculo harere, vomitu reiiciatur ; Si verò in Corpus sit distributum, expurgandum est, in primis Extr. Hellebor ʒj. Postea Antidoti loco exhibeatur Moschi, qui proprium hujus veneni habetur Antidotum ʒls. Idque singulis septimanis*

timanis aliquandiu continuetur. — Utile est etiam sæpe sumere Confectionem Diamoschi Dulcis, vel de sequenti electuario aliquid exhibere. *R. Conserv. Anthos ʒij. Pulv. Sem. Paen. Carni, Cubebar. Ann ʒss. Spec. Diamosch. Dulc. ʒj. Cum Syrup. De Betonica. Fiat Electuarium.* Item Curatur, ut inquit *Pouzettus*, Loco Aligato; Propinando bis mense ʒj. *Terre Lemnia cum Aqua Samphuchi*; Aromata etiam Cibis miscenda sunt, recreandi spiritus gratia. *Vinum bibendum Clarum*, & cum eo quandoq; ʒ ss. *Diamoschi Dulcis* (*Mathiolus*, Loco Citato, vult ut ægri sumant mane quotidie Confectione *Diamoschi* tribus vel quatuor horis ante Cibus) sed forte sat fuerit bonam victus rationem instituisse.

The Blood of Cats is likewise extreamly pernicious, as appears by that of *Martinus Weinrichius Comm. De Monstris* (recorded also by *Laurentius Scholzius*, *De suis nobis adeoq; posteritati communicatis observationibus*; As also by *Schenkins*, *Lib. 7. De Venenis*; And *Sennertus*, *Institut. Med. Lib. 2. Part. 3. Sect. 2. Cap. 4.* And in *Pract. Med. Lib. 6. Part. 8. Cap. 31.*) Who tells us of a Maid that by seeing a Theif executed publickly, by severing his Head from his Body, fell into the Epilepsie, being extreamly terrified by

by this Object; And for her recovery having frustrately used divers medicaments and præscripts, was at length perswaded by some of the twatling Gossips about her to drink some *Cats-blood*, assuring her it was a present remedy; But not long after she had followed this mad Direction, she degenerated into the Nature of this Creature, and, by fits, would Mew, Leap, Scratch, and play as Cats use to do, as also, in private, catch Mice, and contract her self so as to pass through holes, that no body else could of her bignesse. Touching the unwholsomnesse of the blood of Creatures for food, especially *Swines-blood*, which is commonly and most frequently eaten by the vulgar, I shall not in this place insist, having treated thereof in other peices as yet in manuscript.

The very *breathing* likewise of *Cats* is by many of the *Learned* accounted extreemly dangerous, consuming the radical moisture of the Body, Lungs, and the whole Man, as *Avenzoar Premiso, Lib. 1. Theuzar*, attests to be commonly known; As *Schenkius* and *Sennertus in Locis Citatis* quote him. And *Mathiolus, Comm. ad Lib. 6. Cap. 25. Dioscorid* as the same *Schenkius* and *Parans Lib. 21. Cap. 34. De Venenis*, have it, also

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also affirms as much, attesting himself to have known some who delighting so much in Cats, that they would even take them to bed with them, that, by often drawing in the *Aër* of their breathing, fell into heck-tick Feavers, Marasmus, Consumption of the Lungs, and at length thereby dyed. The same *Paracelsus*, *Loco Citato*, likewise confirms it, saying; that *Cats* by lying at the mouths of Children, hinder, by the weight of their Bodies, the evacuation of the fuliginous vapours, and the motion of the Chest, whereby their Spirits are suffocated and stifled, by the pestiferous *Aër* received from the expiration of these *Cats*. But, whether, this likewise, proceeds from a secret *Antipathy*, or by the haire of these Creatures received into the throat, which, as *Gesner*, *Johnstonus*, and others think, as *Alcrovandus*, *Aristotle*, &c. are sufficient to choak one: I shall not here dispute. This, however is certain, that by all Authors they are condemned as very noxious to Mankind; And therefore I shall not presume to Correct them, notwithstanding experience and examples are Common of such both Men, and Women, and Children, who have been very familiar with these Creatures lying with them, playing with them

them in the day time, and stroaking of them at meal time and letting them walk upon the board, their armes and shoulders (*As the late William Land, Archbishop of Canterbury was wont to have them*) and all without the least prejudice. But let every Man use his own Reason and experience.

SECTION III.

Of Woofls-Poyson, and its Antidotes.

L*Upus*, a *Woolf*, whose bite, likewise (being madd) infecteth a man with the same madnesse; And, as the madnes conveyed by the bite of a *Dogg*, is (as you have heard) called *Hydrophobia*, so is this, communicated by the poysonous foame, or breath of a *Woolf*, termed *Luxuraporia*; As *Felix Plater. Pract. Med. Cap. 3. De mentis Alienatione*, well notes; *Quod Lupos imitetur*; it being a distemper in which they not only imitate *Woolfes*, but likewise run howling about in their manner of voice and toane; frequenting Sepulchers, and Graves, imagining themselves to be really *Woolfes*; as *Leonhartus Fuchsius, Institut. Med. Lib. 3. Sect. 1. Cap. 11.* and every *Physician* affirms. Whence, by the vulgar *Latins*,
L this

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this kind of madnesse is termed *Lupina Insania*. Hence, perhaps, as the same *Fuchsius* and others note, *Pliny Nat. Hist. Lib. 8. Cap. 22.* with *Virgil in Eclog.* And *Ovid De*

* *Arcadia*
Rege, quem
à Jove in
Lupum ob
sua scelera
mutatum
finxit.

* *Lycaone*, and other *Poets* write that men have been *Metamorphosed* into *Woolfes*, and from *Woolfes* to Men again. An example of one thus affected is recorded by *Joannes Wierus in Libro 3. De prestigiis Damonum, Cap. 18.* Running about Church-yards, Graves, and *Sepulchers*; howling, and would be by no persuasions made to believe he was other then a *Wolf*; which afterwards recovering again, it might, in some sense be said of him, the *Wolf* which was formerly a Man, is become a Man again; or he who had his Reason and *Intellectualls* so depraved, as that he thought himself a *Wolf* and degenerated into the actions and habits of that Creature, is now again restored to the Reason and Understanding of a Man. *Nicholas Remigius, Damonolatr. Lib. 2. Cap. 5.* Hath divers instances of the like seeming *Metamorphoses*, or of such who have been affected with this kind of madness. Nay, and *Nebuchadnezzar* in the prophesie of *Daniel*, as some *Expositors* conceive, was only affected with this melancholly distemper. Little better were King *Præus*

|| *Anima e-*
nim huma-
na non po-
test infor-
mare Cor-
pus brutū,
nec anima
Lupi, Cor-
pus huma-
num; Cum
qualibet
forma cer-
tam, ac sibi
convenienti
modo dispo-
sitam, &
peculiarem
requirat
materiam.

Daughters,

Daughters, recorded by *Hippocrates*, *Lib. De Insania*, who thought themselves Kine. So *Jupiter* transmuted *Lycan* King of *Arcadia*, as *Ovid* notes *Metamorph. Lib. 1.* into a *Wolfe* for his sins. Such like stories are frequent almost in every Authour that hath but mentioned this *Lycanthropia*; As, *Mizaldus*, *Hildefheim*, *Forestus*, *Bodwinus*, *Remigius*, *Sprangerus*, *Wierus*, *Vincentius*, *Pierius*, *Olaus Magnus*, *Zuingerus*, *Peucerus*, *Schenckius*, *Platerus*, *Gemma*, *Marcellus*, *Donatus*, *Sennertus*, &c. It ariseth also as well from a *Melancholly* humour generated in Man, as from the bite of any *Wolfe*, and therefore we find *Paulus Aeginetus*, *Lib. 3. Cap. 16.* And *Ætius*, *Tetr. 1. Sermon. 2. Cap. 11.* Terming it a kind of *Melancholly*; Yet most, soaring higher, make it a sort of *madness*, although many will not admit it any Disease, but meerely by the force of this *Poyson*, or by a possession of the *Devil*. But though these Men that thus maintain, are so far from hitting the mark, that they shoote quite beside the Butt; yet I do, and must acknowledge, the *Devill* can, and therefore, may delude the senses of Men, so as to make the appearance of such a Creature in the room of the Man affected, or other wayes, so that thereupon may be

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concluded a reall transmutation of the Man into the shape of the *Woolf*; or that it is occasioned from the Possession of the *Devil*, and not from any humour, or Poyson by a bite from these Creatures when mad, of which you may see more in *St. Augustin, De Civitate Dei, Cap. 18. Lib. 28.* Some affected herewith, do somewhat differ in their actions from what you have heard already described; not howling or running up and down like *Woolfes*, or frequenting Graves, Churches, Church-yards, or Sepulchers, neither do they desire to hunt sheepe, or to raven any manner of way; But rather imitate the actions and customes of Dogs, imagining themselves to be really Dogs, Like him in *Forestus*, whom he sayes *Observat. Med. Lib. 10. De morbis Cerebri, observat. 26.* He saw himself at *Alchmar* in Holland, A poor Husbandmā of a pale countenance, hollow eyed, black, ugly and fearfull to behold, having his Leggs & Thighes scabbed, very dry and scurfy, &c. Carrying a stick in his hand, with which he used only to beat away Dogs, not offering to strike at any Man or other Creature. And these same Symptomes are common to both kinds, For I find *Donatus Antonius ab Altomaro Lib. De Medend. Corp. Mal. Cap. 9.* Reciting the

the same signs in *Lycanthropia*; Neither are they otherwise delivered by any; This latter kind is termed commonly by Physicians *κυνανθρωπία*, seu *Canina Insania*, and proceeds rather purely from a Melancholly humour in the Body, molesting the brain; then from any poysonous bite of a *Madd-Woolf*, as *λυγανθρωπία*, oftentimes, doth; Having, besides those before recited signs in the Face, Body, Leggs, all the actions and manners of a Woolf, howling, ravening, and tearing all that comes near them, Sheep, Doggs, Men, &c. *The Cure*, is the same with that of a *Madd-Dogg*, wherefore, for brevities sake, I shall thither refer thee.

SECTION. IV.

De Mure Araneo, and its Antidotes

M^U*S Araneus*, It is so called, as some think, *Quod est Animal exiguum Aranei forma & Muris dicta*; quod ejus morsu *Aranea* interimitur; because it is like unto that Spider in shape called *Aranea*, &c. Others say it is thus called, because it is thought to eviscerate it self and to climbe up upon any thing thereby as Spiders usually do: Many take it for a Ratt; and some

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for a Fish; Others that it is a vermin like unto a Weesel, having two rowes of teeth, poysoning by the very bite, together with its spittle or foame conveying it into the Bodies of such as it biteth; And therefore others will have it called *Mus Araneus*, because it poysoneth as doth that Spider termed *Aranea*: *Animal simile Mustela*, Græc. *μυσάλη*, *ejus morsus venenatus*, unde *Araneus dictus*. It is not a Creature vulgarly known, as *Sennertus* well observes. Yet *Ardoynus De Venenis, Lib. 7. Cap. 2.* And *Grevinus, De Venenis, Lib. 1. Cap. 27.* Treat of it. Such as are bitten with this Beast may be known by these signes; As, the impression or markes of those severall rowes of teeth, out of which, first, blood doth issue, then matter corrupt and filthy, besides it tormenteth them with grievous paine, the part affected being inflamed, exulcerated and putrified: and about the wound usually arise many small pustules, full of purulent corrupt matter; Sometimes also the patient is grievously tormented and macerated with a griping in his bowells, stoppage of the Urine, and Cold, Clammy sweats; and at length death it self, if not timely prevented. *Quod ad Curationem attinet*, Primò danda opera ut venenum Corpori

Corpori communicatum foras eliciatur, iis modis, qui hactenus sunt propositi. Imponantur Plagæ, *Emplastrum* è *Galbanois Aceto Dissoluto*, & *farina Hordeacea paratum*, vel ex *Allio*, *Foliis Ficus* et *Cymino contusis*, ac cum *Oleo mixtis*, *Fiat Cataplasma vulneri imponendum*. *Ulcera* è *pustulis ruptis oborta*, *Acida Muria eluere*, et *Hordeum ustum*, vel *mali punici dulcis coriū coctum tritum* imponere, atque *ulcera eodem Decocto*, vel potius *Decocto Myrti*, fovere *Jubet Ætius, Tetrab. 4. Serm. 1. Cap. 14.* *Morsum à Mure Araneo inflictum, Arenam*, seu *terram ex rotarum transitu seu orbita sumptam*, & *vulneri Cataplasmatidis modo impositam*, illico sanare scribit *Paulus Ælian. De Animal. Lib. 2. Cap. 37.* Interim statim simul *Alexipharmaca* sunt sumenda, quæ hactenus sunt proposita; vel paretur tale *Electuarium R. Cortic. Radic. Cappar. Radic. Gentiana, An. 3j. ss. Aristoloch. long. Baccar. Lauri, Terra sigillata, Ruta, Ana. 3ij. Costi Amari, Spica Indica, Ana. 3j. Flor. Sulphuris, 3ss. Croci, ʒss. Cum Melle, Fiat Electuarium.* Cujus Dosis quotidie bis a 3j. Ad 3ij. Sunt qui *Coagulum Hædi, Leporis, vel Agni ex vino sumptum* valde commendant. *Plura vide apud Practicos.*

SECTION V.

*Of Bulls-blood ranked among Poysons
by some of the Learned.*

T*Aurus*, a Bull, a Creature commonly known among us, even to the meanest Capacity; The *Blood* of which, notwithstanding, is, by many of the Learned, ranked among *Poysons*, if it be drank in too great a quantity, giving divers instances of severall that have thus lost their lives, as, *Joannes Schenckius. Lib. 7. De Venenis*, and *Sennertus, Pract. Med. Lib. 6. Part. 8. Cap. 33.* from him, record. *Midas* King of *Phrygia*, by drinking freely of *Bulls blood* expired this life; as *Calistus Rhodiginus, Antiq. Lect. Lib. 14. Cap. 12.* Ex *Plutarcho Lib De superstitione Strabonis Lib: 1.* Et *Eusebio De Temporibus* note. Likewise *P/amentius* King of *Egypt*, being vanquished by *Cambysis*, killed himself by drinking of *Bulls blood*, as *Herodotus Records, Lib. 3.* The same doth *Plutarch* report in *Themistocle* of *Themistocles.* Et cum ob insperatum Argonautarum peditum *Pelias* Aesonem *Jasonis* patrem obtruncare decrevisset, Aeson sacrificans, *Hansto Taurino sanguine* fati concessit, *Natalis Comes*

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Comes Mythol. *Lib. 6. Cap. 7. Ex Diod. Sicul. Lib. 4. Cap. 3.*

Yet, this proceedes not out of any inherent property of the blood; But as *Sennertus* proves out of *Grevinus*, *Li. 2. De venenis*, *Cap. 10. à ratione tantum quadam adventicia*, It having no venemous property in it; the which *Eustachius Rudius Lib. 3. Cap. 6.*

De morb. occult. Confirmer; But being drank coagulateth in the stomach, and so, is only * hurtfull, and no otherwise, which *Grevinus* approves; adding, that after the blood is concreated in the stomach, and Converted into lumps, it putrefies, and so sends malignant vapours to the Brain, whence men oftentimes loose their senses; Swoundings and Suffocations likewise follow, in regard those Lumps and Clotts of blood growing great, can be neither upward nor downward expelled, whence the passages of the stomach and Lungs are choaked up.

But *Sennertus* rather conceives it to arise from a consent of the stomach; which, whilst it is repleat of this Concreated blood, presseth down the Diaphragma and Lungs, hurting also the orifice of the stomach, which being nervous, may likewise by consent affect the neighbouring parts that have nerves. However this is most certain that it being drank and

* Cur
tem h
sanguis
venenos
percont
ris! Ref
det Marti
nus Ru
landus, lib:
1. Proff.
Medicophy.
253.

* *Tauri*
recenter
jugulati
sanguinem
epotum ven-
enosum
esse, veteru
& junio-
rum unani-
mis senten-
tia firmat,
ex cujus e-
ssu Difficul-
tas spiran-
di, distentio
nervorum,
faucium
præclusio,
lingue ru-
bor, dentium
nigredo, &
alia seva
symptoma-
ta subse-
quantur.

and Concreted in the stomach, it must needs affect in a direfull manner; the stomach being alltogether unable to digest it, as is clear from common experience; for we see the blood of this Creature doth glaze, and as it were petresie the very earth and pavements on which it is spilt. As it *causeth a difficulty in breathing, and swallowing, sendeth forth much spittle by the mouth, and froathy substance, paines and nauseousness in the stomach, sowndings, faintings, and senselesnesse, and almost such invasions as are incident to Epilepticks, and at length Death it self, if not timely prevented. In *Curatione*, nota; quod ut reliquorum venenorum intra Corpus assumptorum; Ita *Sanguinis Taurini* quoq; Curatio vel à Vomitorio, vel à Clystere, prout vel in ventriculo, vel intestinis venenum latet, Cura aspicienda. Verum primò, Quia obgrumos sanguinis Concretos vomitus Citra suffocationis periculum provocari non potest, aspicienda ea à medicamentis sanguinem concretum solventibus; qualia sunt *Acetum*, *Oxymel*, & *Acetosa alia*, *Hydromel*, *Sperma Ceti*, *Mumia*, *Coagulum Leporis*, *Hadi*, *Rad. Gentiana*, *Laserpitij*, *Pinipinella*, *semen Brassica*, *Conyza folia cum Pipere*, *Nitrum*, *Unguentum Rubrum potabile*, *Magisterium Oculorum*

*Oculorum Cancris, & similia. Aëtius, Tet-
rab. 4. Sermon. Cap. 74. Ramulos etiam fici tri-
tos cum nitro & posca prabet fructusque vitis
sylvestris, etiam siccos, comestos, statim gru-
mos sanguinis dissolvere asserit. Sanguine
hoc modo dissoluto vomitus provocetur, &
si ad intestina jam descenderit, Clysteribus
injectis per alvum educatur. Medicamenta
qua ad malignitatem utilia esse videntur, sunt
Terra Sigillata, Bolus Armenus, Rad. Tor-
mentula; Æger sapius comedat Ficus
Maceratos in Aceto; in quo aliquid Nitri
dissolutum sit: Potus sit Hydromel, vel
decoctum ficuum pinguium.*

SECTION VI.

Of Cows Milk, by some among Poysons.

V*Acca, a Cow; whose Milk if it Coa-
gulate likewise in the stomachs of such
aseat or drink it, is no less noxious; and no
better then Poyson, As most maintain;
yet that it hath any poysonous quality more
then other Milk, I find none of the Judicious
assert; only, that it being Coagulated in the
stomach, thereby, for want of Concoction,
obstructing the lower orifice, mesentery
veines, &c. Causeth many horrible symp-
tomes,*

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tomes, As *Animi Deliquium*, fainting and fownding fits, suffocating, shortness of breath, and all those other effects which are produced by blood Concreat, or Coagulated, or by any other thing oppressing the stomach, for want of Digestion; And thus (I say) it rather offends then any otherwise by a venomous property; for that cannot be admitted off; yet because others have ranked it among Poysons, I would not presume to deviate from their steps in placing it with them, although it offend no otherwise then hath been said. To insist upon the Nature of *Milk*, or to shew what manner of food it is, whether wholsom or unwholsom, or what *Milk* is best, &c. shall not be my work at this time, because I have done it already, in a Treatise fitted for the press elsewhere:

In Curatione, *Danda imprimis opera, ut Lac Coagulatum Dissolvatur et vomitu rejiciatur. Quam ad rem utile est Acetum simplex; vel scilicet Hydromel, Oxymel simplex & compositum vel scilicet, & reliqua medicamenta in Sanguine Concreto Comendata. Laudatur & succus Menthae recens expressus, Baccæ Juniperi, Thymus, Artemisia, Sem. Nausturij, ficus cum vino vel Aceto propinatum, &c.* And thus much of Poysons appertaining

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appertaining to four footed Creatures, or, more properly, to *Beasts*: The rest follow.

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DIVISION I.

Of Poysons belonging to FLYING CREATURES.

SECTION. I.

Of the Flye Cantharides, and its Antidotes, Bupressus.

S*Econdly*, of *FLYING CREATURES* there are certain *Poysons* also; as 1. *Cantharides*, A Spanish or French Flye, of halfe an inch long, beautifull and shining, commonly known by our *Apothecaries*, and sould in their shops. It is of a sharpe, acride and Corroding nature, and a great enemy to the Bladder, poysonous, &c: Being taken inwardly in any quantity, or more then is fitting; As appeares by severall examples in the writings of the Learned. *Ambrosius Pareus, De venenis, lib. 21. Cap. 28.* Tells us of an Abbot, who loving a young Strumpet, that she might have her fill of pleasure with

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with him, invited him to a Banquet, on which she had sprinkled *Cantharides* pulverized, the which he eating in too great a measure, the next Day fell into the Dysentery, and evacuated nothing but blood, both by the Fundament and Yard, which continued still erected; And so, at length notwithstanding he had all the remedies the *Physicians* could administer or prescribe, miserably died in that condition. *Brasavola, Com. ad Aphor. 17. Lib. 2.* Also relates one, who by taking of a Potion mixt with Rubarb, and other Powders in a Morter, wherein *Cantharides* had been pulverized, was along thereby exulcerated from the mouth to the Bladder, and so down to the Fundament. And *Plinie, nat. Hist. lib. 29. Cap. 4.* Records *Cantharides* dranke, to be the Death of *Cossonus* that Roman Knight: And so it was of that rich man in *Andreas Baccius Prolegomenis venenorum & Antidotorum*, Pag. 23. By which stories, if you peruse them, you will find a full relation of those horrid symptoms that attend the taking of this sort of *Flye* into the body.

As, it exulcerateth not only the stomach, bowells, bladder, and those parts wherein it shall reside, but also all other parts by which it passeth; As from the mouth by
which

which it enters to the Bladder and Fundament by which it is evacuated : neither doth it only exulcerate, but also burn and inflame the parts, whence follow, burning feavers, nautiousnesse, Dysentery, And Inflation of the hypochondries, vertigo and madness; In their mouths they usually savour the tast of Rosin or Pitch; Lastly, It affecteth (as hath been said) the ureteries chiefly, burning, inflaming, and exulcerating them, causing a constant effusion of blood and erection of the *Penis*, strangury, Ischury, Intollerable paines, At length it causeth a Gangrene in the ureteries, and finally brings Death it self.

Nay it is of that violent force, and quality, that, as some *Authors* maintain, Being but even outwardly applyed, it will not only affect the Ureteries and Bladder, but also cause an effusion of blood from those parts. *Parvus, loco allegato*, hath a notable story to this effect, of a certain Gentlewoman, who having her face very much Deformed with red, fiery, and filthy pustules; so that she was shunn'd by all Company, and abominatèd by every man that saw her as if she had been Leprous, in a sad perplexity, at length came to *Paris* the Metropolis of *France*, to seek help; where she

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consulted *Hollerius*, and *Grealms*, two eminent *Physitians*; and, with them, made use likewise, of the said *Paras*, and *Caballus*, approved and skillfull *Chyrurgions*, who concluded together to apply over all her face a *vesicatory* of *Cantharides*, as the most probable and speedy Cure; But not full 4 hours after the application of this medecine, Her Bladder began to burn intollerably, and the neck of her womb to swell, with Gripings, continuall Vomittings, Evacuatings with blood, both by Urine and stoole, with a generall exagitation of the humours, and Disturbance of the whole Body, And a violent burning Fever. And *Langius*, *Tomo* 1. *Epist.* 47. out of *Montagnanus* tells us of one who evacuated by the Yard above five pound weight of blood, by only applying *Cansbarides* to the knee. *Andreas Baccius*, in *Prolegonis venenorum*, & *Antidotorum*, *Pag.* 22. Also affirms that outward applications of this *Fly*, will work such effects, as effusion of blood, intollerable paines, inflammations, exulcerations, &c. whether applied to the Head, Armes, Leggs, Feet, &c: Nay, which is more wonderfull, *Joannes Michael Paschalius*, *Method*, *Curan. morb.* *Cap.* 41. hath a story of a *Chyrurgion*

gion of *Millaine* in *Italy* that was twice grievously affected with pissing of blood, only by carrying *Cantharides* in a purse about him. *Adolphus Occo* in his *observations*, hath such an other example also.

But the truth hereof I shall leave to the Judgements of the Judicious; I shall not presume to correct these so worthy writers, neither in the one, nor the other; only acquaint you, that all the Learned do not hereunto agree; Nay *Sennertus, Pract. Med. Lib. 6. Part. 8. Cap. 26.* Doth give no credit at all to these assertions, where he hath these words, *Verum etsi sexcenties vesicatorij loco iis usus fuerim; nunquam tamen tale quid observare potui*: That he could never find any such effect by outward applications, although he had six hundred times applied them by way of vesicatory. And I myself had once a patient that applied, of her own head, a vesicatory of *Cantharides* to her Knee, for a pain she had there, and yet suffered not the least damage thereby any other way. But, I say, however, let every Man use his own Judgement and Reason.

Quod ad Curationem attinet, Primo danda opera quod Commodissime sit vomitorio ex Aqua tepida vel Decocto Capitis porcini,

M

aut

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aut Agnini, Cum Oleo Violarum parato: Et Vomitus aliquoties repeti debet. Post Vomitum Clystres per anum injiciendi, ex hordeo, Malva, Parietar. &c. sem. lini sanigraci, ol. lilior. albor. vel violarum, seu hircino, et Elect. Diaphanico Parati. Item non inutile fuerit, si Decoctum Althæe, Malvæ, sem. lini vel lac solum, cum Ol. Violarum mixtum, per anum vel meatum urinarium infunderetur. Postea ad Acrimoniam & Maleficam Cantharidum vim obtundendam, ager sumat Lac Caprinum, jussula pingua, Ptizana Cremorem, Butyrum rectus, Oryzam cum Lacte Caprino Coctam, Carni pingues, porcinas scilicet & hœdinas, cum hordeo, Portulaca, Lactuca, & Violaria Coctas. Laudatur et vinum copiose sumptum à Pareo De Venenis Lib. 21. Cap. 28. Alij etiam valde Commendant Lac Amygdal. Dulc. vel emulsionem ex sem. 4. frigi l. majorib. Cum Aqua Lactucæ parata. Vel emulsiō Conficiatur è Nucleis pini, sem. papaveris albi, et baccis halacacabi, cum Aqua Violarum, &c. Peculiari vero vi venenum Cantharidum expugnat Pulegium, siue in substantia sumatur siue decoctum ex eo paretur. Commendatur & terra Lemnia ʒij. pondere, vel Fructus Alkekengi, Num. x. si cum vino sumantur. vel R. Trochisc. de terra sigillata, Alkekengi, An.

3 ss. Et ægro Cum vino dulci, Aut lacte muliebri exhibeantur. Balnea quoq; parantur ex Decocto malua, Althææ, Violariæ, Portulacæ, Sem. Lini, Fanugraci. Genitalia, alia membra Dolentia, & Lumbi extra, Inungantur unguento Rosaceo, et Popul. Cum Oxycrato mistis. Utilia sunt & Epithemata è succo Lactuca, Portulacæ, Cucumeris, Cucurbitæ, Melonum, et Ol. Violarum mixtis parata, et duplicatis linteolis locis Dolentibus imposita.

To this we may well add *Buprestis*, being very like unto *Cantharides* for Colour, not shape, although many Authours traditionally so write from *Galen Lib. 11. De Simpl. Med. Facultat. Cap. 46.* For this sort of Fly is in form more like a Beetle, though much smaller; Called *Buprestis*, because, being swallowed by chance by any Beast, it swells them up like a Tunn. It is likewise, as all unanimously agree, no less pernicious and offensive to men if eaten any manner of way; puffing and swelling their bellies, macerating and grievously tormenting the stomach and bowels with pain; Causing a suppression of the Urine, Strangury, Ischury, and death it self; till when, the party affected, imagines he tastes

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And smells nought but a kind of Nitrous savour. *The Cure is the same with Cantharides.*

SECTION II.

Of the Sting of Bees and their Antidotes.

APIS, a BEE, a Creature commonly known among us of great use and profit; yet the Sting of it is reputed *Poyson*, Causing, in the part affected, great pain, anguish, inflammation, and swellings, or blisters to arise, &c. Yet seldom proves mortall if it proceed only from one simple *Bee*, unless the party be set on by many. Yet some maintain that if they be taken into the body, the mouth, palate, tongue, throat, stomach, and other parts will be pained, prickt, shoot, and be inflamed, causing a most extream heat over all the body; But I cannot agree herein with them.

Quod ad Curationem attinet, Si Aculeus in vulnere fuit relictus, ille ante omnia extrahendus; ubi verò aculeus extractus est, vel si nullus adfuit, plaga abluenda Aqua Salsa: Hinc Cataplasma è farina hordei, Malva, et Plantagine cum Aceto paratum, vel Stercus Bubulum cum Aceto, vel Bolus Armenius cum Aceto et Oleo misctus imponendus: Nasturtium etiam aquaticum tritum et impos-

tum dolorem sedat, ac tumorem discutit. Imprimis vero ipsa *Animalcula* (ut ait *Paracelsus* Lib. 21. Cap. 26. De Venenis) qua plagam intulerunt trita imposita omnem virulentiam extrahunt. Prodest & sulphur vivum salvia humana subactum; Item Ruta, Lac, Ficum, loco affecto imposita. Calor in toto Corpore Curatur ut feb. Malig. Ardoynus Lib. 8. De Venenis Cap. 11. Jubet ut *Coriandrum* cum saccharo exhibeatur, scribit enim puncturæ *Apis*, item & *Vespa* esse *Bezoar*.

SECTION III.

Of the Sting of Wasps and their Antidotes.

V*espa*, a Wasp, a Creature no less commonly known then the other, but more noxious, their stink being accounted more poysonous; And that the rather, because it is thought, by some Naturalists, that this kind of Fly doth usually dip its sting in the venome of Aspes and Adders if they find them Dead, whence the *Indians* learnt to dip their Darts and Arrowes in poyson when they went to war.

But the worst of the three, are *Hornets*, nine whereof are thought to be sufficient to

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kill an Horse, and therefore not unfitly may they be added hereunto.

The *Signes* and *Cures* are the same with the *Bee*, wherefore, for brevities sake, I shall shun repetition.

DIVISION III.

Of Poyson belonging to SERPENTS.

SECTION I.

Of the Dragon and its Antidotes.

THirdly of *SERPENTS* there are likewise Divers poysonous; As 1. *Draco* the *Dragon*, a Creature not much known in our parts or Regions, nor in māy other parts of the world, & therefore not worth spending much time about; Especially, since most of the Learned will not admit it to be ranked among the number of poysons; yet some think otherwise, in regard it is a *Serpent*; maintaining, it therefore, poysonous no less then the rest, especially in hot Countryes, whence *Lucan* thus sings *Lib. 9.*

*Vos quoq;, qui cunctis innoxia numina terris.
Serpitis, aurato nitidi fulgore Dracones,
Pestiferos ardens facit Africa.*

Such

Such as are bitten therewith, are usually Cured in the same manner as they who are bitten by other venomous Creatures, as Mad Doggs before treated of, &c.

SECTION II.

Of the Crocodile and its Antidotes

C*rocodilus* the Crocodile as we likewise term it, an Outlandish Creature also, and venomous (although some have conceived otherwise, and therefore have omitted to mention it among Poysons) for it kills such as are bitten by it, with intollerable pain, inflaming the place extreemly, and causing it to swell, as also several black pustules to arise, It causeth likewise Feavers, Cold Sweats, Lipothymia, and such like direful symptoms, and at length Death it self, if not timely prevented.

The Cure is after the same manner as you have heard already where we spake of the bite of *Mad Doggs*; Wherefore, for the Method, as also Medicaments, I shall, here, for brevities sake, thereunto refer thee.

SECTION III.

Of the Scorpion and its Antidotes.

Scorpio, a *Scorpion*, as we vulgarly phrase it ; of which there are divers kinds, some being smaller, some greater then others, some likewise are yellow, others brown, a third sort reddish, a fourth green, a fifth ash colour, a sixth black, a seventh white, &c Again, some have no wings, and others again have wings, whence, perhaps, that part of *Æthiopia* was depopulated, which *Pliny* mentions, by these *winged Scorpions*, which fly about in flocks like so many Birds, driving away the Inhabitants of such places in which they pitch ; The common colour usually of them is a dark brown or musk Colour. For other differencies consult Authors, especially *Ardoynus* and *Grevinus*, *De Venenis*. Our business, in this place, being rather to speak of their venomous qualitie, then of their divers kinds. They hurt by a prick or sting in their tayles most comonly, and some think they have two stings ; But however, whether it be so or no, or whether some only are thus furnished ; Yet this is most true, one they have, and that so

so venemous as it causes an extream pain, not only in the part stung, but also over all the Body, inflaming and swelling such as are any wise therewith struck, causing likewise an universall paleness, trembling, clammy, cold sweats, sometimes burning and extream hot, at other times so cold, that they think they are invironed with Ice; Like him in *Benivenius* his Family, recorded *Cap. 56. De Abdito.* as *Schenkius Lib. 7. De Venenis*, Fol. 964. And *Sennertus Pract. Med. Lib. 6. Part. 8. Cap. 14.* quote. Their hair stands an end, as *Parasus* notes *De Venenis, Lib. 21. Cap. 25. Amatus Lucitanus, Cent. 6. Curat. 31.* Tells us of a man who being stung in the finger by a *Scorpion*, was affected with an universall pain over all his Body, and prickings in his skin, as if all his skin were run thorow with Needles. Such also as are stung thereby, are usually molested with Bubo, and Impostumes in the groynes, and under the armes; are prone to vomit, have an hickope, their face is often drawn aside, their eyes run with water, and in the corners of their eyes is much purulent fatid matter, they foame at the mouth, and sometimes have many black spots sprinkled in most parts of their Body; As him recorded by *Marcellus Donatus, Hist. Med. Mirabil.*

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rabl. Lib. 1. Cap. 9. As *Schenkius Loco Cita-*
to hath it. The part affected or stung, also,
is usually red, emitting certain pustules in
form of warts, the whole Body (in short)
is distempered and feaverish, and at length
destroyed if not timely prevented.

These are the symptoms usually attending
the *stinging of a Scorpion*; Yet many times
they are hurtfull by entring into peoples
Bodies, as *Omnibonus Ferrarius, Lib. 2. De*
Art. Med. Infant. Cap. 9. Reports of a
Child that was grievously affected by a *Scor-*
pion that entred into its Body by the
Mouth while it was a sleepe, and so dyed
the same day, notwithstanding it was vomit-
ed up again. How this kind of Creature
should get into the Body of an Infant by the
Mouth, especially, if (as some Naturalist
hold) they are much of the same magni-
tude and shape with a pidgeons egg, I shall
not here dispute; wherefore why this that
Ferrarius mentions, may not be generated
in that Infants Body, as well as that which
Hollerius records to be bred in an *Italians*
brain by the frequent smell of the *Hearb*
Baziliske, whereby he was not only much
tormented with an inveterate Head-ach for
a long time, but at length with Death it
self, I know not. *Gesner* hath likewise
such

such a like instance of a certain young Wench in *France* that by often smelling to the same Hearb, fell into a most insufferable Head-ach, and incurable; At length dying, and opening her Head, there was found certain Scorpions in her Brain.

Ambrosius Paracelsus, De Venenis, Lib. 21. Cap. 25. Affirmes they are more or lesse deadly, according to the Countreyes they inhabit. *Sennertus, Pract. Med. Lib. 6. Part. 8. Cap. 14.* Sayes that in temperate Regions, and especially in cold, they are less venomous, and that in *Italy* they are very dangerous; Yet, *Pouzzetus* in *Lib. De Venenis*, will have those in *Italy* to be less pernicious then those in *France*: So doth *Pliny* likewise attest, that they in *Italy* are very harmless, and in some parts of *Egypt*, and other places. Likewise about the *Alps* as *Scaliger* in *subtilit. Cardani, exercit. 198. 5.* Contents.

In Curatione Danda opera (ut supra dictum) ne venenum in Corpus penetret, sed a vulnere extrahatur, & ut Cor a veneno muniatur. Ideo membrum, si fieri potest, supra puncturam Arctè Ligandum, vel cucurbitulæ parti imponendæ, aut saltim medicament. Adstringent. applicand. Aut alio modo ante præscript. Vel, quod Certissimum
remedium

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remedium est (ut Docet *Parvus*, *Sennertus*, & alii Autores) & multiplici experientia comprobatum, ipse *Scorpius vivus captus & contritus imponendus*, aut vulnus *Oleo Scorpi-
onis illinendum* : omne enim simile attrahit ad se sibi simile. Unde videamus etiam ab aliis venenis venena extrahi ; ut *Bubonibus* & *Carbunculis pestilentibus*, ad venenum extrahendum *bufones sicci* imponuntur. *Ætius*, *Parvus*, & nonnulli *Cochleam hortulanam* præcipuè cum testa tritam, & plagæ imposi-
tam, confestim Dolorem sedare aiunt. Laudantur etiam, *Calamintha Aquatica*, *Lumbrici*, *Allium*. Item *Ætius*, *Tetrab. 4. Serm. 1. Cap. 19.* Hoc mirabile pharmacum nominat *R. Ruta sylvestris 3j. in Aceto trit. Cera*, tantundem ; & *resina Pini quadrant. liquefact.. & affuso oleo, q. s. imponat.* Lau-
datur & *Herba Scorpioides* si eodem modo sit mist. & imponat. *Dioscorides*, *Lib. 6. Cap. 44.* scribit *Lac ficulneum* in vulnus instilla-
tum percussis præsentis auxilio esse. *Vel R. E rad. Bryonia coct. Ruta trit Sem. Urtica*,
q. s. cum panco sulphure & Ol. Veteri. Fiat Cataplasma, plagæ imponend. Antequam-
Topica reiterentur, id quod sæpius fieri dea-
bet, abluatur locus affectus aqua, in qua
Ruta sylvestris, *Sulphur*, *lauri folia*, & alis
supra enumerata cocta sint. *Daniel Sennertus*,
vult

vult, Dum hæc ita vulneri applicantur, statim simul Alexipharmaca, & quæ veneno huic adversantur, exhibenda sunt; ut *Salvia*, *Scordium*, *Absynthium*, *Agrimonia*, *Taraxacum*, *Serpillum*, *Ocymum*, *Elaphoboscum*, *Verbenaca recta*, *Gentiana*, *Aristolochia*, *Bacca Lauri*, *Sem. Pastinaca sylvestris*, *Trifolij*, *Ocymi*, *Feniculi*, *Raphani*, quæ vel in substantia, vel in Decocto exhibeantur. *Ætius*, loco citato, Antidotum sequentem plurimum ad Scorpionis ictum conducere, eaque seipsum usum & servatum fuisse scribit; ut annotat idem *Sennertus*. Rx. *Castorei*, succi *Cyrenaici*, *Piperis*. An. ʒss. *Costi*, spici *nardi*, *Croci*, succi *Centaurii*, An. ʒij. *Mellis Despumati*, q.s. *Misce*; Datur nucis ponticæ magnitudinæ. Vel Rx. *Ase fatida*, *Rad. Gentiane*, An. ʒss. *Aristolochia longa*, *Rotunda*, An. ʒij. *Sem. Ruta*, ʒj. *Castorei*, ʒss. cum *Melle Despumato* Fiat *Electuarium*. Dosis à ʒj. Ad ʒij. cum vino vel *Anethi decocto*.

SECTION

SECTION IV.

Of the Baziliske.

B*Aziliscus*, A Creature which we commonly know by the name of *Bazilisk*, mentioned by *Galen*, *Avicenna*, *Æsius*, *Dioscorides*, *Paulus Aeginetus*, *Pliny*, and by an infinite many of our Neotericks.

Some Question whether there were ever any such Creature in the World; Others, on the other side, affirm it. And not only so, but that there are two sorts of them; The one proceeding from the Egg of an old *Houfe-Cocke* (as they say) and thence is terme a *Cockatrice*. The other is a kind of Serpent, which comes within the verge of our Discourse at this time. And this latter *Galen* mentioneth in his book *De Theriaca ad Pisonem*, Fol. 1273. As *Lacuna* in his *Epitomie of Galen* Delivers it in these words, *Baziliscus belua subflava, & triplici frontis apice munita, &c.* Affirming, moreover, that the very noyse of his hissing, or raies of his sight is of sufficient force to kill a man outright: And that no Creature can touch him and live. Nay *Pliny* goes on further, not only attesting such a Creature
to

to be in the World; but also that he is so pernicious, that he destroyes and kill seven Vegetables, as Shrubs, Hearbs, and Trees, not by his touch alone, but likewise by his very breath, or steame of his Body: *Nat. Hist. Lib. 8. Cap. 21.* whence, in the province of *Syrene*, where it is thought by some, they are produced, by the Barronneffe of the soile, and deadness of the Trees, Bushes, and Grasse, Men know themselves to be near their Dens. *Avicenna* likewise mentioneth this Creature and Describes it, adding, that if Birds fly but over him within the verge of its steeme, they immediately fall down Dead. *Grevinus*, affirmeth the same *Lib. 1. De Venenis, Cap. 18.* So doth *Nican- der*, and *Ætius*, in so much that all Creatures, Serpents and all, that are likewise venomous shun him as most obnoxious & deadly, so that, by some, he is termed, *The King of Serpents*; in regard he overcomes them all, and || slayes them with his very touch although he be dead. Whence the people of *Pergamus* in *Græce* (as *Solinus* records, and, from him, divers other Authours) gave a large sum of moneys for the dead Carcasses of one, to hang up in the Temple of *Apollo* to drive away Spiders, Birds, and other Creatures from polluting that sacred place.

|| *Est enim Basiliscus omnium Serpentum venenatissimus, unde protul dubio etiam nomen as cepis.*

Erasistratus

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Erasistratus also acknowledgeth such a Creature to be *in rerum natura*, where he affirmes the part affected, or bitten, will turn of a yellowish and golden colour. *Parus* is of the same belief, undertaking (as if he had seen one) to describe it in this manner, *He is of the length of twelve fingers, with a white spot in his Head resembling a Crown.* *Sennertus* in like manner is perswaded there is such vermine in the World, and the reason he gives, is, because he is

* *Ceterum* * described by so many Authours.

dari Bazi-
liscum
Serpentem
negari non
potest, cum
à tor. Au-
roribus de-
scribatur.

On the Contrary Opinion, notwithstanding are some others; which at this instant, I shall not spend time nor pains to insert; only shew you *Cardans* reasons against it, deriding all that hath been already said, and accounting them no better then so many Fictions. *Lib. 1. De Venenis, Cap. 16.* And he gives these grounds for his assertion.

1. That *Galen* confesseth in *Li. 1. De simpl. Med. facultat. Cap. 1.* That he never saw any such Creature, nor any Man else that could ever assure him he had seen one, neither did he ever hear of any such Man.

2. He sayes it doth not stand with truth or reason, that Nature should produce so noxious, so destruktfull a Creature, that might devour and consume all others.

3. If

3. If it be true that with the very sight or sound of its voice, it kills, what man is there can bring news of either its description, or that, indeed, there is any such thing. 4. *Rhasis* that scrutinous searcher into natures misteries, who, notwithstanding he lived in *Africa* (where it is reported these Creatures are bred) yet never makes the least mention of them.

But I shall not presume to decide the Controversie; All that I shall say, is, that these reasons may seem to be rationall; And on the other side, that many, nay most writers take most (I will not say all) things upon trust, not the least inquiring into the verity thereof. Whence we have such voluminous works, when a little said with truth, is much more to be preferred.

I shall therefore add only this, that if there be no such Creature, or if there be, according to those places in the Holy Writ, *Isa. 11. 8.* & *Cap. 14. 29.* & *Cap. 59 verse 5 Jer. 8. 17.* we, in these parts, shall never be troubled with the danger or cure of it. And if there is such a thing *Erasistratus* and *Dioscorides* (who consenteth with *Cardan,*) affirm it not so pernicious as they report, since they have prescribed a remedy for it :
As, *Rx Castorei, ʒj. cum vino, vel papaveris*

N

liqore

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liquore, & exhibeatur. Or, on the other side, if it be true, that there are such Creatures, and so pernicious; Then, with *Ætius*, I may well conclude it in vain to prescribe, or think of any Cure against the poyson of the *Basilisk*, since it kills so suddainly and effectually: and that by the very sight breath, or noyse thereof alone.

SECTION V.

Of the Salamander, and its Antidotes.

S *Alamandra*, or, as we commonly thence sphrase it, the *Salamander*, described by *Pliny* in his *Nat. Hist. Lib. 29 Cap. 4.* And *Isidorus, Lib. 10. Cap 47.* To be a small Creature, like unto *An Ewt*, *Gesnerus*, *Ulisses Aldrovandus*, and others, say, It is like a *Lizard*, but every way a little bigger, having its belly white, its back and other parts of the body, black and yellow, spotted and glistering.

Touching that fond conceit which some have, that it will live in the fire and receive no prejudice; It being condemned || else-

|| See Sect
1. Subsect.

3. Memb. 3: This relates to a Book in Manuscript, which although it was intended first for the press, yet this like *Pharez* hath broken out first.

where

where, I shall not spend time, in this place, to make any repetition thereof.

However, it is a Creature repnted no less poysonous then the rest, not only by its bite, but, as *Pliny*, *Nicander*, *Paraus*, and others maintain, by a secret property, infects even the very fruit of such trees as it climes, so that if any chance to eat thereof it proves unto them Mortall; *Sennertus* therefore (who from those Authours, likewise, affirmeth the same) accounts it no wise less pernicious or destructfull then *the Aconite*, before mentioned. It is attested also, by some, that it poysoneth all Hearbs and other things over which it chanceth to creepe: And *Paraus*, the which *Sennertus* seemes to confirm, with many more, writes, that it is no strange matter for whole families to be destroyed by drinking (or eating the meat which hath been Drest with) the water of such a well or spring in which they have casually fallen.

Such as are hereby affected, or rather infected, if Death do not immediately seize upon them, are usually molested with un-usuall Inflammations over the whole Body, naturall heat by Degrees decayeth, and is at length extinguished, especially in the member or part affected, and thence it becomes

black, putrefies and emitteth a certain fætid, purulent matter. *Ætius* sayes, at first there appear many white spots over all the Body, then red, and afterwards black, putrefying the parts so that at length they fall away by peice-meale (as we say) The Hair generally over the whole Man, is made to fall off, especially if the poyson continue long in the Body, the speech impeded, the ratiocination, phansie, and all the senses obfuscated, the whole frame, and Constitution subverted, and, at last, by Death confounded and destroyed.

In Curatione, animadvertendum, Si *Salamandra* venenum ore sumptum fuerit, & tum vomitus aqua calida, & oleo, & aliis medicamentis hætenus propositis, provocandus, *Vel*, Si demorso insertum, & tum locus quamprimum scarificandus, venenumq; vel *cucurbitulis*, vel aliis modis eji-ciendum, aut vulneri cataplasma ex *Allio*, *Sapis*, *Ruta*, *sale & melle Confectum* calide imponendum. In utroq; Casu Alexipharmica necessaria sunt, ac propterea & *Mithredatum* exhibendum, & *Theriaca*, In specie ad *Salamandra* morsum *Paraus*, Lib. De Venenis, Cap. 20. Laudat a *Dioscoride* Lib. 6. Cap. 4. quæ Confirmat *Sennert*. *Resinam pini*, aut *Galbanum* ex melle tinctum,
Item

Item grana pin. folia cupressi, & sem urtica
in vino, Decoctumq; exhibeatur. Præterea
Commendat Sennert. Electuarium sequen.
ut, R. Baccar, Juniperi, Assa fatida, Piperis
nigri, An. ʒij. Castorei, fol. Ruta, Radic. Py-
rethri, An ʒj. Cum melle spumato. Dosis,
a ʒj ad ʒij. Cum haustu vini veteris exhiben-
dum. Ager in Cibo sæpe sumat nucleos pini,
cibiq; alii condiantur cinamomo, Cario-
phylis, &c. Potus sit vinum vetus, vel lac
vaccinum calidum.

SECTION VI.

Of the Viper and its Antidotes.

Vipera, a † Viper or Adder, as some call it, a Creature no lesse noxious and poysonous then any of the former by biting; for in their Mouths (as our Naturalists unanimously agree) they contain their poyson in certain small bladders between their teeth, so that when they bite, the force thereof causing an eruption of those blad-
† A reli-
quis Ser-
pentibus
duobus
differt;
Primum
est, quod cū
reliqui ser-
pentes ova
pariant,
Viperæ

vivum fatum excludunt, non quod & nonnulli ex Aristotele, lib 5.
De Hist. Animal. Cap. ult. Male intellecto existimant, ventri
matris perforato nascatur cum solum membranis, quibus involvitur,
corrosis prodeat. Alterum est, quod Aristoteles, lib. 8. Hic
Animal. Cap. 15. Scribit; Ceteri serpentes Hyeme in terra Vi-
cia
in axis latet.

ders, the poyson is thereby conveyed into the wound or part bitten. The female Viper is reputed the more dangerous of the two, having more large tusks then the male, and so makes the larger wound ; Whence some Authours from *Nicander*, and *Galen*, have presumed to affirm the male to have but two tusks, and the female four ; But the more rationally agree with *Angelus Baldus Abbatius* that scrupulous searcher into the Nature of that Creature, that both male and female have four tusks, only the females are more firm, long and strong then the males : They may therefore know whether the part affected was bitten by a male or female *Viper* by the largeness of the wound, but not by the number of the orifices made by the teeth ; For the smallness of the males tusks causing the wound to be more obscure, occasioned some to affirm they had but only two tusks. However, if it were so, that were enough to do much mischief ; For, such as are therewith bitten, are (as the most Learned & Authentick Authours conclude) molested with intollerable paines, and prickings over all their Body, as also an universall swelling, but first in the part affected, out of which, when the wound is green and newly made, issueth pure blood, then a purulent

rulent filthy matter, and certain blisters arise about the part, as if it had been burn'd, which argues this Poyson to be hot, not cold as some have endeavoured to maintain, because this Creature is actually cold, which argument, if it might be admitted, might as well serve to prove Mercurius Sublimate, Antimony, and other Mineralls and poysons Cold, which to affirm, were ridiculous, when all rationall Men know they are potentially Hot many of them, although actually, and to the touch they seem to be otherwise. All the parts are generally, especially the Liver, inflamed, and dried, whence they are unsatiably desirous to drink. Some think the whole Body becomes yellow or of a pale colour, *Calins Aurelianus, Antiq. Lect. Lib. 6. Cap. 13.* sayes of a Leek like green, and gives instance of a Courtier so affected by the bite of a *Viper*. *Sennertus, Pract. Med. Lib. 6. Part. 8. Cap. 13.* sayes, according to the disposition of the poyson it is sometimes redd, sometimes, pale, sometimes, purpleish, sometimes, black, &c. Adding withall, that sometimes there appears certain black pustules in the member bitten. *Brasavola. Com. ad Aph. 62. Lib. 4. Hippocratis.* Affirmes he saw one that was (hereupon) speckled all

over his Body with black, and blew spots. Moreover, the patient bitten by this Creature, is usually molested with intollerable paines, and gripings in the bowells, frequent vomitings of Choler, the stomach is affected with Hickops, the Head with vertiginous and unusuall paines, the nose with eruption of blood; the bladder and ureters with suppressions and obstructions, so that there is but little emission of urine; The Lungs with difficulty of breathing; The Heart with faintings and swooundings; The whole Body (in a word) with a burning feaver, tremblings and cold sweats; And lastly (if not timely prevented) with Death it self. Especially if the patient bleed at nose, his hands grow cold, his nailes pale, his lips greenish, if he tremble over all his Body, be molested with sownding fits; If the wound be large, in summer time, and in an hot Country (for it is thought they are more poysonous in such places then in others) or given when the *Viper* was intraged or angry, &c. You may assuredly conclude Death to be at hand, and that the patient will not live long; sometimes within seven hours time after; they seldom linger out to the third day; Nay, the same *Brasavola, in loco allegato*, tells us he saw one that dyed by the bite

bite of a *Viper* within three hours after:
 And *Ambrosius Paracelsus*, *Lib. 21. De Venenis*,
Cap. 16. records out of *Mathiolus* a remarkable story of a Country man, who as he was mowing a meadow by chance, cut an *Adder* in two with his sythe, which perceiving, and thinking it to be slain, took up that end on which was the head in his hand, fearing nothing, but the enraged Creature turning about its head, bit him by the finger, the which, he immediately clapt into his Mouth (as the unadvised Custom of Men is to do, if ought hurt them) and sucking out the blood, Immediately, fell down dead. Such an other story is to be found in *Amatus Lucitanus*, which *Gesner* of Serpents, *Schenckius* of poysons, and others record. A certain boy seeing a *Viper* or *Adder* in the fields, boasted to his Companions, he could take it up in his hand, and receive no hurt, but they not believing of it, or telling him he durst not, the Lad rather then be thought to speak more then he would do, put forth his hand to take up the *Viper*, but the venomous Creature, extending its neck, bit him by the finger very sorely, the which (as you heard before of the Country fellow) he presently put into his Mouth to suck out the blood, and thereby bought his rashness
 and

and folly at a dear rate, for not long after, he changed this miserable life for death; there being no medecine, as my Authour adds, that could do him any good: yet if he had not put his finger into his mouth he might have been recovered.

In Curatione, quod de aliorum Animalium venenorum morfu dictum, & hic faciendum. Tamen hoc venenum ut alia peculiar. Antididot. habet. *Ardoynus*, De Venenis, Lib. 6. Cap. 1. Veneni *Viperarum*, Bezoar *Costam* esse scribit, a ʒls. ad ʒj. Cum vino Absynthite, vel Decoctionis Absynthij exhibitum. Laudantur & *Scilla* sub cineribus cocta, *Alliis*, *Porrisq;* tritis & impositis, *Hordei farina cum Aceto*, *Melle & stercore Caprino subacta*, impositasq; cataplasmatibus instar. Quibusdam ex *Dioscorid. Lib. 6. Cap. 47.* exhibent *Coaguli Leporin.* obol. iij. vinumq; frequenter bibendum mandant. Et ita *Gesner. Hist. Serpent. Lib. 5. De Vipera*, ex relatione *Gerardi Bauman.* quoq; affirmat, *Puella quadam cum carnem, cui venenum Vipera exemptum erat, fortè gustasset in opisthotonum aliasq; gravissima symptomata incidit; Sed mox vinum copiose ei propinatum est, & liberata puella.* Nonnulli satis est exemplo lavisse & fovisse plagam *Aceto*, *Sale*, & paucis *Melle*. Utilis est & radix *Asphodeli*,

li, *Gentiana*, *Bryonia*, *Aristolochia Rotunda*,
Item & *Terra sigillata* nec non *Radix tor-
mentilla* quorum quodlibet vel seorsim, vel
plura simul mixta dantur ʒj. cum vino veteri.
Fracastoreus De Contagiosis Morb. Libro
3. Capite 2. Sic de *Radice Tormentilla* atte-
stat. Constat Rusticos quosdam dum fortè se-
carent herbas demorsos fuisse à *Vipera*, ac re-
pente inflatos, apposita autem *Tormentilla* vo-
cata herba supra locum, statim liberatos fu-
isse. Cui si aliquid *Ruta* addatur, efficacius
medicamentum evadit. *Galenus* Lib. 2. De
Antidot. Cap. 14. Ad *Vipera* morsus, hæc e-
pithemata tradit; R. *Sagapeni*, *Piperis*, li-
quoris *Cyrenaic. opopanicis*, An. Part. j. *Gal-
bani*, *Sulphuris vivi*, An. Part. ij. Arida
pulverisetur, liquoris in *Aceto* solvantur, &
aridis inijciantur, F. *Emplastrum*. Vel R.
Centaurij, *Aristolochia*, Rad. *Puced.* An. Par.
Pondus; Pulverisentur, et *Aceto* ac *Galba-
no* excipiantur. Vel R. *Sagapen*, *Afa fa-
rida*, *Piperis*, *Opopanicis*, An. ʒjj. *Galbani*,
Sulphuris vivi, An. ʒj. Gummi *Aceto* Dissol-
vantur, atq; iis reliqua pulverisata inspergan-
tur: F. *Emplastrum*. Item *Galenus*, De
Locis Affectis, Lib. 3. Cap. 7. Scribit se vi-
disse Rusticum, Cujus totum digitum *Vipera*
momorderat, qui salce, quod tum fortè habe-
bat, ab ultimo articulo ietam partem rese-
cans

cans deinde inducta, usitatis pharmacis in cicatrice nullo sumpto medicamine sanatus est. Inter Composita Pareus Loco Citato, valde laudat Theriacam Antiquam in Aqua Vita Dissolutam, vel, Methridatium: ubi sic scribit. Cum Rex Carolus nonus Monspeffuli esset, ac in Fargij Pharmacopola officina Viperam unam tractarem, ipsa extremum indicem, qua inter unguem carnemq; hiat, morsu mihi prehendit, unde statim subortusest acer dolor tum partis exquisitissimo sensu pradita veneni efferi occasione: è vestigio digitorum supra vulnus arctissime constrinxi, ut sanguinem, venenumq; ne se latius in corpus diffunderet exprimerem. Theriacam Antiquam in Aqua Vitæ dissolvi, ex qua intinctum imbutumq; bombycem vulneri imposui, atq; intra paucos dies hoc uno remedio planè convalui: Licet uti & Mithridatio loco Theriacæ. Item & inter Interna exhibentur ab Autoribus Theriaca quæ inter composita primas obtinet, ʒj. vel, ij. pondere, cum vini generosi, ʒiiij. Cui succedit, Mithridatium: ut Docet Sennertus. Vel. R. Radic. Aristoloch. Rotund. Bacc. Lauri, Cassiæ lignæ, Piperis, An. ʒij Castorei, ʒj. Anisi, ʒls. folior. Ruta sylvestris, ʒj. ss. Pulverisentur omnia, & cum Melle despumato redigantur, in formam Electuarij. Dosis

a 3j. Ad ij. cum haustu vini. Mathiolus, in Com. super prasat. Lib. 6. Dioscoridis, ex Antidoto quadam, quam ibi describit, aquam parat, cujus tantas vires esse pradicat, ut ea non solum à demorsu Viperis, quod duabus Historiis probat, sed etiam à quocunq; Animal veneno ictos sanare; Imò in tanto mortis discrimine constitutos, ut visum, vocem, et reliquos sensus amiserint, ingenti Astantium admiratione, à longo veluti somno excitare, et à morte ad vitam revocare possit. Dosis illius Aquæ sunt ʒiiij. vel per se, vel cum Aquæ alicujus distillatæ Cordialis, vel vini Oderati pari quantitati.

SECTION VII.

Of the Dryinus and its Antidotes.

7. **D**Ryinus, is a most hurtfull and venomous Serpent or Worm, bred as some think at the root of an Oak. So pernicious that, as Galen, Lib. De Theriaca, ad Pisonem contends, if any chance at unawares to tread upon it, it excoriateth the soale of the foot, and causeth the legg to swell, nay and hurts the hand no less that toucheth it; the which Sennertus confirms, Pract. Med Lib. 6. Part. 8. Cap. II. Adding that it offends

sends also by biting, nay and so forcibly, that Men are killed thereby; Likewise that the very savour thereof is of sufficient power to deprive Men of their senses. The common signes of such as are poysoned by the bite of this Creature are these; There usually issueth (as the Learned have noted) out of the wound a kind of black, fætid, and purrulent blood, after which the part or member affected swells exceedingly, and about the wound ariseth certain blackish pustules, grievous paynes accompanyes, and macerates the whole Man, the skin is generally, Dry, rough and hard. The stomach is molested with vomitings, and hickops, and that which is cast up, is, for the most part Choller or Blood; Extreame thirst, likewise tormenteth the party, and intollerable pains and gripings in the bowells; All the naturall actions are so impeded, and destroyed, that there is no emission of either urine or the feces of the belly; Neither are the Vitralls lesse affected, for they can neither breath nor speak without great difficulty; and the Heart is subject to swoundings and faintings: and the Animall faculties, also, are so confounded and molested, that there followes not only a depravation & dimness of sight, but likewise Frensie, Dotage, Delirium,

rium, and madnes. In a word the whole Man Body and Soul, with all its operations Vegetall, Vitall, and Animall, are thereby destroyed, so that the whole lump becomes odious, and the very exhalations and breathings through the pores extreamly offensive. And lastly, if not maturely prevented, brings Death and utter Destruction.

Curatio Petatur ex iis, quæ supra De Vipera morfu dicuntur. In specie tamen ad Dryini morsus commendantur Origanum, ut Docet Sennertus, item trifolium & marubium, vel eorum succus; Radix item Aristolochia, nec non glandes cujuscunq; quercus concisa, et cum vino generoso sumpta; Eadem quoq; Contusa et cum Melle mixta, extra, plaga imponantur. Dolorem leniunt etiam ilicis radices tusa et applicata.

SECTION VIII.

Of the Serpent Stellio and its Antidoces.

Stellio, is a kind of Lizzard; which, because it hath certain spots upon its back like stars, it hath its name Stellio, a Stella a Star. De Stellione, Ita scribit Galenus, in Libro De Theriaca ad Pisonem; Stellio visus

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Sus à Scorpionibus, substringit ipsos et perimit. It is, likewise, very pernicious to Mankind, as well by biting them, as by being eaten by them, or the water, Drink or other liquor in which they are by chance drowned. For either of these wayes it causeth in Man, no less, but the very same symptomes, as you have heard before of *Cantharides*; Wherefore, for brevities sake, I shall not here make the least Repetition.

Et in Curatione, live venenum Stellionis haustum, & ore sumptum, five morfu Communicatum fuerit, Alexipharmaca nullo modo negligenda, sed ea, quæ contra Serpentum morsus hætenus proposita sunt, usurpanda.

SECTION IX.

Of the Aspe and its Antidotes.

A *Spis*, an *Aspe*, a Creature so poysonous that *Nicander* affirmes it to be the most venomous of all other Serpents; whence perhaps it is *Sennertus* when he treats of the *Poysons of Serpents*, begins with the *Aspe*. But however, whether compared with the rest it be the worst or no, this is most certain, it is a Deadly Poyson; or, as
Moses

Moses, Deut: 32. 33. Terms it, a *Cruel Venim.* For, if it chance to fall upon any member of a Man or Woman (although they were not bitten) it becomes thereby immediately inflamed, red and angry, molests the whole Man, and causeth Death it self if not timely prevented; nay and all the symptomes that follow upon their bite, though not altogether so forceable. As, their heads that are herewith bitten, are, for the most part, heavy, and dull, their foreheads molested with convulsive twitchings, their Eyes and sight is obfuscated and darkened; their ey-lids and cheeks tremble; they are sleepy and drowsie, subject to stupors and soporificall distempers: Their whole senses are perverted and confused; their face is generally pale; often yaune and reach; Their whole Body is possessed with frigidity and chilnes, and at length slain by the King of fears, if not immediately prevented. So dangerous, so cruell, so deadly is this poyson of the *Aspe*, that many think it is incurable; *Paraus* and others, think one wounded herewith can continue with life but the third part of a Day; But this, *Sennertus*, and the Learned, say is various according to the nature and difference of the kind of *Aspe*: for *Galen Libro Citato*

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Ad *Pisonem*, speaks of three sorts of *Aspes*, the one he calls *Hirundinaceus*; the second, *Terrestris*; the third, *Pryas*: The first of which kills so suddainly and effectually, that it is thought to be incurable. The other in three or four hours time: The third, a little more slowly. The truth is, the most mild, is sufficiently malignant and mortall; and that the rather, because its wound is so small, that it is hardly Discernable. As, some write no bigger then the eye of a needle; insinuatingly hurting and destroying the lives of such as they wound, and yet hardly seem to make any impression or breach upon the Body; As back-biting, slandering, and flattering people do their Neighbours: whence the Apostle Saint *Paul* alluding to the nature of this Creature, *Rom. 3.* And speaking of the wicked seems to strike at such malicious tale-bearers and slanderers, *Verse 13.* Where he sayes, *Their Throat is an open Sepulchre, with their Tongues they have used deceit, the poyson of Aspes is under their Lipps.* The wound that is made by these Creatures, doth commonly grow angry and inflamed, but doth not swell, little blood issueth out of it, and that of Colour black. It affecteth the stomach also with paines, The speech and sight is presently

presently lost, the whole Man immediately languisheth, a cold sweat possesseth all the parts, palpitation of the heart, and Death it self, as hath been said, in a very few hours, as that good man was in every particular taken, recorded by *Schenkius, Lib. 7. De Venenis, Fol. 962.* And so within four hours Dyed.

Curatio in genere, petatur ex ijs, quæ supra De *Vipera* morfu Dicebantur. In specie tamen commendatur *Theriaca*, vel *Mithridatium* in vino vel *Aceto* dissolut. ad vuln. Abluend. Item pars *Aspidis* sputo infecta urina puerorum impubium, vel spiritu vini, in quo *Theriaca* dissoluta sit, frequenter abluenda. Vel. R^x. *Folia thapsi barbati Caryophilata, Leucoij rubri*, pari pondere, quæ in *Aceto acerrimo*, & sani hominis urina bulliant, ad partis læsæ fotum.

Quamquam si ab ictu multum tempus jam sine remedio exactum sit, omnino satius, & certius esse, si æger ejus decocti ℥iij. jejunos duabus ante partum horis hauriat. *Ægyptij*, ut scribit *Sennertus* in frequenti usu contra venenum hoc habent, *Acetum vini* copiose sumptum. Utilis est & *Gentiana* ac *Castoreum* cum vino vel *Aceto* propinata. Item *Celsus* De remed. Lib. 5. Cap. De *Aspidis* ictu. Valdè laudat *Acetum*, ubi scribit;

Puer cum ab Aspide ictus esset, & partim ob ipsum vulnus, , partim ob inmodicos aestus siti premeretur, ac locis siccis alium humorem non reperiret, Acetum quod forte secum habebat ebibit, & liberatus est. Credo quoniam id, quamvis refrigerandi vim habet, tamen habet etiam dissipandi. Quo fit ut Terra respersa eo sumet. Eadem ergo verisimile est spissescentem quoque intus humorem hominis ab eo discuti, & sic dari sanitatem. Idem sentit Hyronimus Mercurialis ut patet in Lib. 2. De Venenis, Cap. 3. his verbis; Marcus Varro dum 83. atatis Annum ageret, scripsit, urinam commorsi ab Aspide potam singularissimum esse remedium Adversus venena Aspidis. Sed illud certissimum est Egyptiorum inventum et experimentum Acetum, quo copiosius potetur utilius esse hoc in genere veneni. Et narrat Plinius Lib. 23. Cap. De Aceto, fuisse quendam ab Aspide commorsum vas Aceto plenum gestantem, quod quamprimum deposuisset, statim incipiebat, illico omnis dolor & malum cessabat, ut intelligi possit Acetum esse singulare remedium adversus hoc venenum. Vel, si velis à Sennerto, Rx. Radic. Aristoloch. Rotund Gentiana, Ana ʒj. folior. Ruta, Pug. ij. Castorei, Cassia Lign. Ana ʒj Sem. Anisi, Citri excortic. Ana ʒj. ss. F. Pulvis. Dosis a ʒj. ad ʒj.

*cum vino, vel Aceto. Veneni Aspidis Be-
zoar Rutam esse, scribit Ardoynus Lib.6.De
Venenis, Cap.4.*

SECTION X.

Of the Serpent Natrix and its Anoidotes.

Natrix is likewise a most pernicious and destructive Serpent, for the most part and commonly called by *Ambours Hydrus*; yet many name it according to the place and time of its appearance; As, if it be found upon the earth in the Summer or Autumn, it is called *Chersybro*, in the Winter or Spring, in the water, *Amphybium*: of which, the former, is much more poysonous and dangerous then the latter: or, more plainly, when it is found upon the earth it is reputed more venemous then when it is found in the water. For *Chersydri*, or such as are found in the earth, are recorded, by severall, from *Apollodorus*, to be of force sufficient to kill any Man that toucheth them even when they are dead. The symptoms that usually follow upon the bite of these Creatures is much the same which you have before heard of the *Viper*, only they kill more suddainly or as soon, within three

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hours time *Ardoynus* Contends. *The Cure* is likewise the same with that of the *Viper*; wherefore to avoid Tautology I shall thither refer thee.

SECTION XI.

Of the Serpents Amphysbana and Scytale, with their Antidotes.

A *Amphysbana* & *Scytale*. These are Serpents so called by the Learned; And because they are so like one the other, And therefore *Authors* have joyned them together, I shall not here, at this time, put them assunder: especially since they are, also, both alike hurtfull. Herein only they differ, *Amphysbana* moves both forward and backward (whence by some) it is thought it hath its name; But *Scytale* moveth only forward, and is something thicker then the *Amphysbana*. It is reported also of this latter, that if a Woman with-Child do but cros it she shall miscarry or be in great danger in Child-bed. Such as are bitten by either of these kinds of *Serpents*, are molested, in the part affected, with grievous and intollerable paines, inflammations, redness, swellings, and sometimes impostumes; Nay,
and

and there followes all those horrid signes and symptomes which you have read before where we spake of the *Viper*; which, because the *Cure* is likewise the same, I shall not here again reiterate, but, for brevities sake, refer thee thereunto.

SECTION XII.

Of the Hæmorrhous and its Antidotes.

Hæmorrhous or Hemorbus, as Galen hath it, in *Lib. De Theriaca, ad Pisonem*, adding it to be so pernicious and such an enemy unto Mankind that whosoever is bitten thereby, bleeds not only by the wound, but also by the Mouth, Nose, and all other evacuations of the Body; whence it is thought by most it had its name. *Paracelsus*, *Sennertus*, and others say it causeth the member to grow black, by extinguishing naturall heat, and to swell; then followes a paine of the stomach, and difficulty of breathing; Depraving of the voice, hindring the passage of the urine; Hurts the memory; putrifies the gumms; and causeth the teeth to fall out of the Jawes; and at length poureth out the Soul, that Death it self ensues. Moreover, according to

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those Verses in *Lucan* and *Lucretius*, recorded by *Gesner*, *Schenkins*, and *Sennerius*, blood doth not only issue as *Galen* notes, out of the Mouth and Nose, but out of the Eye, also, Eares, and every other passage and hole in the Body; nay from the very Gummies, rootes of the Nailles, and sometimes from old wounds, &c.

*Impressit dentes Hæmorrhoids Aspera
Tullo,*

*Magnanimo inveni, miratoriq; Catonis,
Utq; solet pariter totis se effundere signis
Corycij pressura Croci: sic omnia membra
Emisere simul rutilum pro sanguine virus.
Sanguis erant lachrymæ: quacunque for-
amina novit.*

*Humor, ab ijs largus manat cruor: ora
redundant,*

*Et patula nares, sudor rubet: omnia plenis
Membra fluunt venis: totum est pro vul-
nere Corpus.*

Of the same accident *Gorgius Pictorius* thus sings,

*Impressit dentes Hæmorrhoids Aspera
Tullo,*

Magnanimo, fluxu sanguinis et perit.

Over

Over and above all which, there followes vomitings, *Diarrhaea*, and deadly Convulsions.

Curatio ut Docet *Paraens* primo quidem *membrum laesum*, si absque vita dispendio id fieri potest, *abscindendum*; Aut si id facere non liceat, *Cucurbitula scarificata* adhibenda, vel *Canterio actuali pars adurenda*. Postea etiam *medicamenta venenorum ex alto evocantia*, applicentur. *Æsius* imponet *Cataplasma ex foliis vitis coctis tritis cum Melle*, & *foliis portulacæ cum polenta*. Vel è porro, *urtica & ruta coctis & contusis*, addita *farina hordei et Albumine Ovi*; Fiat *Cataplasma* parti demorsæ imponendum. Laudantur & *medicamenta sanguinis impetum sistendi vim habentis*, qualia sunt *Tormentilla*, *Bursa Pastoris*, *Portulaca*, *Plantago*, *Bolus Armenus*, *Lapis Hematites*, *Terra sigillata*, quibus, semper aliquid *Theriaca* adijcere utile est. *Commen- datur* & præterea, *Allium et Theriaca* præsertim recens; Item & *uva passa*, ac *rubi fructus*.

SECTION

SECTION XIII.

Of the Serpent Seps, and its Antidotes.

S*Epedon*, or Serpent Seps, so called, as *Paracelsus* and the most rationall agree, because it immediately putrefies the part it biteth: so violent and noxious is its poyson; Nay *Sennertus* affirmes, that most Writers think it to be the Deadliest venome that is, putrefying any member of a Man, that doth but touch it; And kills within three or four Dayes, as common experience evinceth. However all agree, that it causeth, by its bite, extream pain in the part affected. *Pausanias*, and, from him *Sennertus*; *Paracelsus*, *Grevinus*, *Ardoynus*, and the rest, affirm, that when the wound is green, or newly made, there issueth forth pure blood, but afterwards, most filthy, corrupt, purrulent matter, exceeding fatid. The part affected and putrefied becomes white, and within a short time the whole Body, so putrefying along as it goes, that it consumes the very skin, and flesh, causing the hair to fall off by peice-meal, resolveth the spirits, and destroys life, if not timely prevented.

The

The Method for Cure, both in generall and particular, is the same which hath been shewed of the *Viper*.

SECTION XIV.

Of the Serpent Cerastes and its Antidotes.

C*erastes*, a Serpent so called by the *Greeks* Κέρασις, à Κέρα Cornu signifying a Horn, because it is reported by our *Naturalists*, to have two horns upon its head, like unto a Rams; a very poysonous and dangerous Creature it is also; but not so bad as the former two: yet the member thereby bitten swelleth in nobs and nodes, not unlike to the head of a tenpenny naite: out of the wound made thereby, there issueth a purrulent matter, sometimes, pale and whitish, and sometimes, again black: the whole Body becomes black and blew; The Mind and Phansie become disturbed; The Eyes wax dim; The Lipps swell; And about the Groynae is intollerable pain, through retraction of the Nerves: *genitale intenditur*; The whole strength of the Body is at last wasted, and Life it self subverted. Yet, many times, they linger out till the ninth Day.

De

De Curatione; ea qua contra Serpentum morsus, haectenus proposita sunt, usurpanda. Ut Consistit in membri lesi Amputatione, si locus membri & conditio id patiatur; quod si fieri non possit, omnis caro circa locum affectum abscindatur, vel, ad minimum, profunde scarificetur; cucurbitulisq; appositis sanguis copiosius eliciatur: Et Plaga Aqua Vite, in Aqua Theriaca dissoluta sit, abluatur; vel Canterio Aetuali locus Adnatur, &c.

SECTION XV.

Of the Serpent Dipsas and its Antidotes.

D*Ipsas*, it is a kind of Snake called *Δίψας* by the *Greeks*, ἀδίψω, *sitio*, to thirst; because, by its bite, it so dryes up and consumes the moisture, and humours in a man, that they become exceeding thirsty that are thereby offended: And so Dye thirsty, as *Galen* notes, Lib. De Theriaca ad Pisonem. *Sennertus*, thinks this extream drought ariseth from the ardent quality of the poyson, above measure inflaming the whole Man, growing so much the more thirsty, by how much the more they drink, for the uretery passages being so dried and shrivelled

shriveled up, that the drink they receive cannot pass through, it is conveyed through and into the Veines, throughout the Body; or into the Cavity of the belly, whence it becomes thereby so extended, that sometimes about the groynes, it breakes.

In Curatione nota; Dipsadis morsui eadem, quæ reliquorum Serpentum ac Viperarum morsui, conveniunt medicamenta & externa, & interna. Tamen præter illa, quia demorssi plurimum bibunt, et potus ille per vias urinæ non evacuatur, Diuretica exhibenda è Sem. 4. frigida. major. Radic. Aperientib. Restæ bovis, Chæresolio, Bursa pastoris, Fragis, Nucleis, Persicor. Hordeo, & similibus. Plura vide apud Ætium Tetrab. 4. Serm. 1. Cap. 22. Ardoynum Lib. 6. De Venenis, Cap. 9. Grevinum Lib. 1. De Venenis, Cap. 14 &c.

SECTION XVI.

Of the Serpent Cenchris and its Antidotes.

C*enchris*, which likewise, is a Serpent extremely venomous and pernicious, killing, by the very poyson of his bite, without speedy remedy be applied, in three days time; Causing moreover, during the time, divers

divers grievous and fearfull symptomes ; As, the Belly is filled with water, the nature of the Poyson being to dissolve , and pour out the humours therinto , whereby it is swollen, and puffed up ; The flesh languisheth and flaggeth ; the head growes heavy ; all the senses are propense to sleep ; and an alienation of the mind followes ; The part affected swells ; out of the wound there issueth a fætid, purulent matter, sharp and acride, whereby the soare spreads, and the skin is exulcerated, &c. Besides , most of the Antients maintain, from the testimony of *Erasistratus*, it hath a peculiar property in offending the *Liver* ; the Intrall called the *Jejunum* which is the second Intrall of those they term *Small* ; and the Neck. *Curatio* petatur exiis, quæ supra *De Vipera* morfu dicitur.

SECTION XVII.

Of the Lizzard and its Antidotes.

L Astly *Lacerta*, 'a *Lizzard*, a Creature very frequent and common in the *Indies*, as *Acosta*, and others note ; and reputed by divers to be inoffensive ; and no question, some sort of them are altogether harmless,

harmless, as common experience evinceth, and the unanimous assertion of all Travelers into those parts : who will moreover tell you of their strange love and affection which they bear to Men; But I shall not insist on that in this small Tract. Another sort there are, which Sennertus thinks to be (though not to be so bad as the rest before mentioned) pernicious, and something poysonous, as appears by the *symptomes* that follow upon their biting of Men. As, the part affected is grievously pained; out of the wound, which is newly made issueth pure blood at first, but afterwards most abominable corruption; the flesh about the bite turnes pale, and putrefies; And also exceedingly swells. And that you may know the bite of a *Lizzard* from other Creatures, there following many times the same symptomes, take notice they allways leave their teeth in the wound or member bitten, as the Learned teach.

Curatio in genere perficitur, ut antea dictum est De *Vipera*. In specie tamen, ut dentes in vulnere relictī facilius excidant, locum Oleo & Aqua calida fricare oportet; postea Cucurbitulas ei applicare, &c. Prodest etiam Spongiam Aceto calido imbutam morsui imponere, Locumq; Butyro, Sale & Melle

divers grievous and fearfull symptoms ; As, the Belly is filled with water, the nature of the Poyson being to dissolve , and pour out the humours therinto , whereby it is swollen, and puffed up ; The flesh languisheth and flaggeth ; the head growes heavy ; all the senses are propense to sleep ; and an alienation of the mind followes ; The part affected swells ; out of the wound there issueth a fatid, purulent matter, sharp and acride, whereby the soare spreads, and the skin is exulcerated, &c. Besides , most of the Antients maintain, from the testimony of *Erasistratus*, it hath a peculiar property in offending the *Liver* ; the Intrall called the *Jejunum* which is the second Intrall of those they term *Small* ; and the Neck. *Curratio petatur ex iis, quæ supra De Vipera morfu diceretur.*

SECTION XVII.

Of the Lizzard and its Antidotes.

Lastly *Lacerta*, 'a Lizzard, a Creature very frequent and common in the *Indies*, as *Acosta*, and others note ; and reputed by divers to be inoffensive ; and no question, some sort of them are altogether harmless,

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Melle mixtis inungere : Emplastrum ex Allio & foliis Malua coctis & contusis, furfuribusq; cribratis, & oleo Rosaceo paratum; vel Cataplasma ex panis Triticeï medulla, cum decocto Ruta, Calamintha, Alii et Gentiana confectum, applicare. And thus much of the Poyson of Serpents.

DIVISION IIII.

Of Poysons BELONGING TO FISHES.

SECTION I.

Of the Torpedo and its Antidotes.

FOurthly, there are certain Poysons proceeding from Fishes, As, 1. *Torpedo*, a Fish so called, eo quod Corpus torpescere faciat, si eam quisquam viventem tangat; because it benumeth and astonieth the Body or member which toucheth it whilst it is alive; Although when it is dead, As *Galen* notes, *Lib. 3. De Alimentis, Cap. 34.* It may be eaten: through a secret property in this Creature. Nay it is of that numming quality, that it not only astonieth the Body or member touching it, but even the Armes of the Fishermen that strike them with their long Poles, and come no neerer them, as *Galen*

len evinceth, *Lib. De usu Respirationis*, Item in *Lib. 6. De locis affectis*, *Cap. 5. Et in Lib. 11. De simplicium medicamentorum facultatibus*, *Cap. 49.* The which is confirmed by every Writer. And over and above this they are no less dangerous to them that take them accidentally with other fish in nets; As *Sennertus* demonstrates, out of *Aristotle*, *Lib. 9. De Hiffor. Animal. Cap. 37.* Adding withall, that it dilates into the whole Body, overthrowes the strength, brings an universal trembling over all the Body, and heaviness; which *Scaliger*, likewise confirms, in *Exercitat. 218. 8. Ad Subtilit. Cardan.* And *Gesner*, *Lib. 4. Hifst. Animal. Cap. De Torpedine*, from *Albertus*, tell us of one that was scarce well again in half a years time, notwithstanding all convenient means was applyed and daily used, so as to have the use of his hand and arm, only by touching one with his finger a little, although he twitch't away his hand again suddainly.

They futher report of this Creature, that have adventured to speak of it, that it catcheth the Fish it delights to eat, and preyes upon by hiding it self in the mudd from them and stupefying them, not being able otherwise to catch them through the slowness of its motion, wanting fins;

P

And

And that this is so apparent, since, as the Learned contend, it is often seen the *mullet* hath been found whole in their bellyes, notwithstanding it be a Fish of admirable Celerity. Si quis *liquorem Cyrenaicum* manu teneat, eum nihil à *Torpedine* mali pati. *Alianus*, De *Histor. Animal. Lib. 5. Cap. 17.* Auctor est. Quæ si ita sese habent, procul dubio etiam hic liquor ad torporem & stuporem à *Contactu Torpedinis* inductum, utilis erit. *Alexander Aphrodisæus*, initio problemat. Trigli, quam mullum vocant, carnem hujus veneni remedium esse docet. Ad *Torporem* etiam à *Torpedine* inductum utilis est *Theriaca*, si ʒij . pondere, cum vino *Absynthite* exhibeatur. Vel, Coquatur *Absynthium*, *Ruta*, *Gentiana*, folia lauri in vino, decoctumque exhibeatur. Vel, *Rx. Sem. Urtica*, *Nausturtij*, *Dauci*. Ana ʒj . *ls. Piperis nigri*, *Castorei*, An. ʒj . *F. Pulvis*. Cujus ʒj . Cum vino generoso exhibeatur. Ager quoq; in balneo sæpius sudet. *Membrum stupidum* fricetur pannis *Asperis*, & fomentetur vino, in quo *Salvia*, *Calamintha*, *Ruta*, *Chamamelum*, *Hypericum* cocta sint. Ex eisdem etiam balneum parari potest. Postea illinatur locus affectus oleo *rutaseo*, *Costino*, quibus aliquid spiritus *baccar. juniperi* admixtum sit.

SECTION

SECTION II.

Of the Sea-Dragon and its Antidotes.

D*Raco Marinus*, the Sea Dragon is likewise a Fish that may be eaten, affording, As, *Sennertus* writes, no unlaudable nourishment; yet, as most, nay all Authours agree that have adventured to mention, or have spoken of this Creature, It hath certain pricks, especially in the gills under the throat (and back as some of them contend) that are poysonous, causing most insufferable pain in the part affected, inflaming, and swelling of it, And, if not timely prevented, causeth it to Gangrene; Moreover it puts the party into a Feaver, bringeth swoounding fits, and Death it self, if proper means be not forthwith applyed; As Lieutenant *Monsieur Bargelormes* wife did, mentioned by *Paraus*; wherefore, as the same Authour notes *Lib. 21. De Venenis Cap 31.* recited also, from him, by *Schenkins Li. 7. De Venenis, fol. 955.* The Fishmongers at *Roan* in *France* use not to lay them upon stalls till they have cut off their heads: neither, in that Nation, if any come to the Hands of a Cook with their Heads on, do they serve them up to Table till they are beheaded: The better to prevent those hor-

rid symptomes before related that usually follow upon a prick from their gills.

In Curatione, ut venenum immissum, e plaga eliciatur, membrum læsum *Aqua Calida immergendum, scarificandum, eiq; cucurbitula, vel Hirudines applicanda.* Hunc piscem dissectum, suoq; vulneri impositum remedio esse scribit *Dioscorides*; Idem præstat *Mulli Caro* ut annotat. *Rondeletius, De piscibus, Lib. 10. Cap. 11.* Utile est et Cataplasma ex *Cape sub Cineribus cocta, fermento, vel Serpillo trito, & pauca Theriaca paratum.* Vel *Aqua Vita in Aqua Theriaca dissoluta sit, linteis duplicatis imponenda.* *Furfures tritici cum Aqua Calida in massam redacti, et loco læso sæpius de die impositi, Dolores in hoc Casu mirè mitigant.* Ut Docet *Sennertus.* Idem affirmat *Varus* ubi scribit his verbis; *Non ita pridem uxor Fromagetij, Curia libellorum supplicum scriba, hujus piscis Aculeo icta est in digito medio; istum subsequuti sunt partis tumor et rubor, sine non magno dolore. Cum videret tumorem in horas augeri, vicina sua uxoris Prægelonij rerum privatarum juridici comitialis, quæ ex simili casu neglecto paulo ante interierat, periculis facta cautior, me accersit, ego intellecta morbi Causa digito dolenti totiq; pariter manni Cataplasma imposui ex crassiore capa sub prunis cocta,*

Cocta, Fermento, et pauca Theriaca. Postero die jussi ut manum totam demergeret in Aquam Calentem, ad venenum foras eliciendum, mox multiplici scarificatu, sed superficiali, cutem in ambitu divisi, divisionibus hirudines apposui, suctu detracto sufficienter sanguine, Theriacam in Aqua Vita dissolutam admovi. Sequenti die detumuerat manus dolore plane expers, paucisq; post diebus plane convaleuit. Dum Hæc circa partem affecta peraguntur; Statim etiam Alexipharmaca propinanda. Dioscorides, Lib.6. Cap.45. (ut contendit Sennertus) Absinthium, Salivam, & sulphur cum Acetomistum exhibet. Prodest etiam Theriaca ad Mithridatium cum Absinthii Aqua aut decocto exhibitum. Pastillos ex Bryonia et eruo, cum vino potos Aëtius, Tetrab 4. Serm.1. Cap.39. à Dracōne Marino ictis mirè Conducere scribit.

SECTION III.

Of the Sea-Ray, or Pastinaca and its Antidotes

P*astinaca Marina, the Sea Sting-Ray, A Fish, that as Galen in Lib.9. De Alimentis, Lib.8. De simplicium Medicamentorum facultatibus, And other places of his works, notes; is fit for food and may be eaten: yet their heads and tayles are poy-*

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sonous, at least the sting in their tayle, and
Of the Sea-Ray, or their gills or sprinkles about
Pastinaca, and its their head; for gills (to
Antidotes. term properly) they have
 not, being shaped flat like a flounder; Some
 of them have two stings, if we may believe
 the testimony of many Writers: However,
 I shall not insist upon that, one is enough to
 prove extremely destructive and pernicious,
 killing not only Men, but other living Crea-
 tures; *Paracelsus* tells us of from *Ætius*, and o-
 thers they kill fish with their sting, and so
 prey upon them: And *Vidius Vidus, Med.*
Pract. 2. Sect. Libr. secundo Cap. 8. Tells us
 of a Woman that unadvisedly washing this
 fish, and pricking her hand with its sting,
 did in a short time dye therewith: Nay it
 will kill even the largest and biggest, as also
 the most flourishing Trees, if they be but
 touched therewith or pricked, causing the
 leaves to fall off, and the body it self to
 waste by degrees, as *Ælianus, De Animal.*
Lib. 8. Cap. 16. observes. And *Oppianus*
 writes, that the sting of this fish is more ve-
 nymous then the *Persians* Arrowes: affirm-
 ing, moreover, that the force of the poyson
 remaineth after they are dead: whence it
 is that such as catch them bereave them im-
 mediately of their sting. Yet *Pliny, Nat.*
Hist.

Hist. Li. 7 Ca. 48. Confidently assures us, that it is good against the paines of the teeth, by scarifying the gumms therewith; nay, and, that the powder thereof alone, or mixt with white Hellebor, being layed upon any tooth will cause it to come forth. But I will not here make Digression, wherefore to our business. Such as are thereby stung, or prickt, Have, as *Aetius*, and others from him conclude, intollerable paines in the part affected, and numness over the whole Body; The member is much extended and swelled; very black about the wound, issuing forth, if it be crusht, purrulent, black, thick, and fetid matter; especially if there be any Nerve touched, there followes frequent Convulsions of the whole Body, weariness, stupor, and Death it self.

In Curatione, nota, quod omnia quæ *Viperarum* moribus medentur, etiam *Pastinaca Marina* vulneribus adhiberi possunt. *In specie* tamen *Aetius*, *Tetrab. 4. Serm. 1. Cap. 37.* *fursures Aceto Coctos*, & pro Cataplatmate impositos, ut & *Acetum affusum* pro fotu valde prodesse scribit. Item vulneri, vel *Hepar Pastinacæ*, vel *Radij Cinis cum Aceto*, vel ipsa *Pastinaca divulsa imponatur*. *Rondelentius* & sic curavit *Rusticam*, de quo mentionem facit ex eo *Gesnerus Lib. 4. De*

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Historia Animalium, Pag 801. ut annotat Schenkius *Lib. 7. De Venenis*, fol. 954. Item narrat Sennertus, *Pract. Med. Lib. 6. Part. 8. Cap. 41. Applicentur alii*, Cataplasmata attrahentia, quæ parantur ex *Sulphure vivo*, *Radic. Bryonia*, *Marubio*, *Foliis lauri*, *Salvia*, & similibus, cum *urina veteri subactis*. Vel imponatur fermentum acidum cum pice liquida emollitum, vel è nitro sinapi, Sale Ammoniaco ex sulphure, ac Aceto forti, Fiat Linimentum, Plagæ inungendum. Plinius, Contra *Pastinacam Marinam*, & omnium *Marinorum* ictus vel morsus, *Libro 28. Cap. 11. Nat. Hist.* Coagulum Leporis, vel Hadi, vel Agni, ʒj. pondere prodesse tradit. Item in *Libro 32. Cap. 5.* Contra eundem etiam prodesse Mullum in Cibo sumptum, scribit. Utilia etiam sunt *Scordium*, *Rosmarinus*, *Salvia* in vino cocta, vel è *Myrrhæ*, *Piperis*, *Costi Amari*, *Rad. Bryonia*, *Partibus equalibus*, fiat Pulvis, Cujus ʒj. ex vino exhibeatur. Vel propinentur ʒij. *Theriacæ Andromachi* cum vino. Vel R. (ut Docet Sennertus) *Costi Amari*, *Myrrhæ*, *Rad. Gentiana*, *Aristoloch. Long. Zedoaria*, An. ʒj. Sem. *Pastinacæ sylvestris*, *Anisi*, *Ammios*, An. ʒij. *Granor. Mastiches*, *Spica*, *Piperis*, *Ruta*, *Croci*, An. ʒss. Cum *Melle despumato*, Fiat Electuarium. Et nota quod simul cum externa

externa applicentur, Alexipharmaca exhibere oportet.

SECTION IV.

Of the Sea-Dogg and its Antidotes.

C*Anis Marinus*, the Sea-Dogg, a Creature carrying a Gall, no less dangerous and destructive then any other part of these Creatures before mentioned. For, it is so deadly a poyson, that even one grain weight, is of weight enough sufficient (being taken into the Body), to deprive a Man of his Life within seven dayes time, if not opportunely prevented; As *Sennertus* Contends out of *Ardoynus*, *Lib. 4. De Venenis, Cap. 17.* and others confirm it: Concluding, that, in the Interim, it causeth, likewise, these horrid symptomes following. As, a most grievous stinking mouth and breath, an universall Ictericous Colour, or yellowness over all the Body; And a kind of gonorrhæa, or involuntary effusion of the sperm, &c.

In Curatione Laudantur *Gentiana Rad.* five in substantia ʒij . pondere cum *Butyro* sumatur, five decoctum ex ea paretur, & *Butyrum* in eo dissolvatur, & singulis diebus bis ʒiiij sumantur. *Corpus* inungatur *Oleis* vel *Balsamis Aromaticis* sive volentibus.

SECTION

SECTION V.

Of the Sea-Hare and its Antidotes.

L *Epus Marinus*, the Sea-Hare, an ugly deformed and poysonous Creature; as most Authours contend. *Niscander*, *Dioscorides*, *Galen*, *Paulus Aeginetus*, *Aetius*, with the rest of the *Antients*; And, from them, *Rondeletius*, *Sennertus*, *Paracelsus*, and other *Neotericks*, all unanimously agree it not only to poyson and destroy people that eat it, but likewise such as do but look upon it, are strangely affected. Instancing in Women that are with Child, who fall immediately into vomitings, and go near to miscarry, if they do but look upon one stedfastly. Such as have eaten or drank this poyson, as *Dioscorides* notes, are extreemly tormented in their Bellies, their urine is stopt for the most part, and if any be evacuated, it is bloody, Their sweat is offensive, stinking, and smells of fish; They vomit many times Choller, and that mixed with blood. *Aetius* adds their Bodies are generally yellow and as if they were ictericall, and then turnes of a Leadenish Colour; their faces swell; and their feet, but especially their genitalls, and hath a peculiar property, as *Galen Lib. i. De Compositione Medicamentorum secundum genera*

Genera, in initio, observes, to exulcerate the Lungs especially, and at length brings Death it self.

In Curatione, primo danda opera, ut venenum Corpori communicatum foras eliciatur, iis modis, qui haecenus saepius sunt propositi. Ut quamprimum sit assumptus vel Vomitus, si adhuc in ventriculo resistet, reiiciendus, vel si ad intestina descenderit, vel injecto Clystere, vel purgante medicamento ore assumpto, citiam paulo fortiore educendus. In quem usum comendantur pillulae Scammonij, Elebori nigri, Agarici, succi Glycyrrhizae & Tragacanthae aequalibus partibus parata, & 3j. pondere exhibitae. Antidot. Loco exhibeatur Lac Asinum, vinum cum melle paratum, vel decoctum e malua. Laudantur & sangu. Anserum et Galli, Resinum Cedri oboli pondere cum vino sumptum Leporis Marini Alexipharmacum esse tradunt; Alij, hujus veneni Bezoarticum, Triglam esse aiunt. Utilia sunt & mala Ponica; decoctum item e virga pastoris, Plantagine, et Calamintha montana paratum, &c.

SECTION VI.

Of the Sea-Scorpion and its Antidotes.

Scorpio Marinus, the Sea-Scorpion, so called, not that it is of the same form and shape

shape with the *Land-Scorpion*; But because it stings and conveyes the poyson as the *Land-Scorpion* doth, though not out of the same part, for the *Scorpion* offends by its sting in its tayle, but the *Sea-Scorpion* by its prickles about its Head and back, the Head especially, so that it can hardly be toucht without much danger; wherefore Men are usually forc'r, that take them, to lay hold of their tayle, or the lower part of their back.

Such as are wounded by any of these pricks, do usually sustain insufferable pain in the member hurt, which afterwards dilates it self; As *Alsaharavius* records of himself, *Traſtat. 30. Praët. Sect. 2. Cap. 21.* that unadvisedly offering to touch the Head of this Creature, received immediately a wound in his little finger, which did not only swell and inrage, but his whole hand, up to his elbow, then dilating it self up to his shoulder, &c. The same story is likewise recorded by *Schenckius, Lib. 7. De Venenis, fol. 955.* And *Sennertus Praët. Med. Lib. 6. Part. 8. Cap. 42.* Whence, sometimes, ensues Death it self; sometimes they lose the member or part affected; sometimes, there is grievous Convulsions occasioned, and wearinesse over the whole Body, especially if a Nerve be hurt.

Quod

Quod ad Curationem attinet in genere, nota, Quæ in aliorum venenatorum animalium morfibus & ictibus curatio adhiberi solet, ea & hic locum habet in specie. Rondeletius, Lib.6. Cap.19. De Piscibus, refert se puerum ab hoc pisce miserè ictum, dum eum in sinu recondere vellet, curasse Mullo dissecto et imposito, cum ejusdem Scorpionis † Hepate, adhibito ad vulneris Ambitum lentisco confuso.

† Nullum enim venenatum ferè est Animal, quod veneni sui Antipharmacum in se non contineat :

duplex autem Antipharmacum genus est, Antipathia & similitudo substantiæ, ut Hepar venenatorum Animalium vulnere impositum similitudine substantiæ venenum retrahit maximeq; confert ea parte, qua fel continetur : Carnes verò imposita idem præstant per Antipathiam, ut Viperarum caro morsui Viperarum medetur. Terrenus Scorpius totus ictibus suis remedium est. Sic Mullus, Marini Draconis, Aranci ac Scorpionis morfibus medetur, si crudus dissectus admovetur, Autore D I-OSCORIDE, Lib.2.Cap.23.

Galenus Lib.9 De simpl. medic. facult. Piscatores docuit, ut sulphure ad venenatorum Piscium morsus uterentur, seu sicco vulnere insperso, seu cum salvia misto, seu cum urina Macerato, seu cum Oleo veteri et Melle et resina, Terebinthina subacto. Dioscorides Percussis à Marino-Scorpione, Absynthij, Salviæ, aut sulphuris ex Aceto triti potionem subvenire scribit.

SECTION

SECTION VII.

Of the Lampron and its Antidotes.

M*Urena* the *Lampron*, a sea fish much like the *Lamprey*, but thicker, bigger, and larger every way; Had in great esteem in former times, and now yet to this day fancied, by some, as a choice food, yet their teeth are poysonous, long, sharp, and bending inwards, causing the wound to be very dangerous, making not only an effusion of blood, but greivous & intollerable paines to follow; The member to swell and exulcerate; whence ariseth most symptomes before recited of the *Viper*; And Death it self. But, that you may know this Creature perfectly, the better to avoid it, Authours describe it to be about two Cubits long, of a duskish colour and whitish spots, &c. *Nicander* reports of this Creature, that it will leave the Sea often, and at the times of Procreation seek out the Den of the *Viper*, and ingender therewith. *The Cure* is the same with that of the *Viper*.

DIVISION

DIVISION V.

Of Poysons BELONGING TO
CREEPING THINGS.

SECTION I.

Of Scolopendra and its Antidotes.

Fifthly and Lastly, there are severall Poysons among Creeping Things; As, 1. *Scolopendra*, a kind of worm, which creeps both backward and forward, offending with its bite no less then any of the former Creatures, causing grievous paines over all the Body; The flesh about the part affected becomes black and blew, and putrefies, Some times, likewise, it is red and fiery; Hard to be Cured, and unless timely prevented brings Death it self, and many other effects which you have before heard in other venomous beasts.

*In Curatione omnia quæ Viperarum mor-
sibus medentur, etiam Scolopendra vulneri-
bus exhiberi possunt. In specie tamen Antido-
ta quod attinet, Dioscorides Lib. 6. Cap. 43. à
Scolopendra demorsis cum vino exhibet Ari-
stolochiam, aut Serpillum, aut Calamintham,
aut Rutam sylvestram; quibus Aësius, Te-
trabil. 4. Serm. 1. Cap. 15. Absynthium &
Mentham adjungit. Vinum quoq; in quo
Asphodeli*

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Asphodeli flores, & semen, aut Mentastri folia Cocta sunt, utile est.

SECTION II.

Of Horse-Leeches, and their Antidotes.

H*Irudo*, an *Horse-Leech*, a Creature although oftentimes used by *Physicians*, kept in fair water and cleansed from their impurity and malignant quality; yet, being taken from muddy, filthy waters, they are oftentimes poysonous; proving very dangerous to Phlebotomize by them: Like-wise if they fasten their teeth in the flesh, or leave their heads in the wounds by plucking them off too violently, or other wayes, they exulcerate the part or member unto which they were fastened: And oftentimes causeth Death it self, as *Pliny* instanceth in *Messalinus*, that so perished, by laying the to his Knee, *Schenkius Lib. 7. De Venenis, Fol. 962 Sennertus, Lib. 6. Part. 8. Cap. 20.* And others, from him, records the same. Likewise most Authours, especially our *Notericks*, acknowledge as much. And moreover, that many times by drinking of impure muddy water where they are found, have become grievously affected, by their fastening on either Throats, or Mouthes of their Ventricles or Oesophagus. But *Sennertus* and

and some others (from the aforelaid *Schenking*, who, from *Wolphins*, taking it from *Gesner*, and *Scholdzius*, &c.) have affirmed (adding to the rest) that *Leeches* being venomous, or else if not rightly applyed, do not only cause Ulcers, but also Gangreens; Two examples of the like accidents, the afore quoted Authours give us, who, by being bitten by *Leeches* whilst they were swimming, had their flesh gangreened, whereby their Bodies became repleat of gross and praved humours, their flesh corrupted, and by peice-meale fell off, &c.

In Curatione; Si vulnus ab *Hirudine* inflic-
tum non bene cadat, Imponantur *folia lauri*,
vel *centaurii* contusum cum vino mix-
tum; Vele ex *Allio*, *Ruta*, *Galbano*, *Majora-
rana*, *Castoreo* & *Oleo veteri*, Fiat Cataplas-
ma; quod plagæ imponatur. Imprimis u-
tilis est *Agrimonia* contrita & Cataplasma-
tis modo imposita, vel illinatur plaga *Testu-
dinis marine* sanguine, *Oleo Costino*, de *Pyre-
thro*. Si *Fancibus* adhæreat *Hirudo*, sæpe
gargarismatibus è *Sinapi*, *Allio*, *Aceto*, aliis-
que acribus & Acidis, adjecto *Sale* paratis,
utendum. *Ventriculo* si infixæ sit, æger *Mu-
riam tepidam* vel *Acetum* bibat; quibus a-
liquid *Aloes* admiscendum, ut eo citius re-
frigatur, vomituq; qui cum *Oxymelite* sim-
plici,

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plici, vel scilitico, Decocto Anethi provocari potest, excludatur. Si Sanguis rejciatur, Astringentibus, sanguinemq; sistentibus utendum; qualia sunt *Conserva Rosarum Rubrarum Antiqua*, *Radic. Tormentilla*, *Bolus Armenus*, *Terra Sigillata*, *Trochisci de Berberis*, *De Spodio*, *Syrupi Cydoniorum*, *De Rosis siccis*, *De Agresta*, *Myrtillorum*, *Granatorum*, *Aqua Plantaginis*, *Portulacae*, *Bursa Pastoris*, & alia. Rejecta per vomitum *Hirudine*, ejus malignitati resistentia exhibenda; ubi Commendatur *Abfintbium Nasturtium*, *Salvia*, *Gentiana*, *Pimpinella*, *Bacca Lauri*, *Scilla*, *Radic Cappar. Myrrha Galbanum*, è quibus tale potest fieri Electuarium, ut docet Sennertus. Rx. *Aristolochia Longa*, *Gentiana*, *Baccar. Lauri*, *Cortic. Radic. Capparum*, *Myrrha*, Ana ʒij. Sem. *Ruta*, *Piperis nigri*, *Castorei*, Ana ʒj. Cum Melle dispensato. Fiat Electuariū, Cujus Dosis à ʒj. ad ʒij. Cum vini generosi ʒiiij.

SECTION III.

Of the Toad and its Antidotes, with
Frogs, &c.

Rubeta, a Toad, a Creature extreamly poysonous; and no less pernicious then any of the former Creeping Creatures; offending by the emission of their venom
by

by urine, spettle, and breath, as also by the bite, although they have not teeth, yet such is the hardnes of their gumms, & roughnes, and so violently do they pinch, that thereby they make such an impression that the venomous puality of their poyson is conveyed not only into the part affected, but likewise through all & every part of the Body, by the pores, causing most horrid symptoms. As, the Vertigo, loss of sight, Synchope, and mixt by fits with Convulsions, for the most part they stammer, their Lipps and Tongue become black, their Countenance furious, horrid and gashtly, subject to vomitings, universall swelling, & invironed with a cold sweat, and at length Death it self posselles them. As appears by those recorded by *Ambrosius Paraus*, *Lib. 21. De Venenis*, *Cap. 24.* who drank Wine in which they had infused a little sage, that they gathered in the Garden from a stock, under which at the root lay severall *Toads*; by the urine, and spettle of which it was infected. *Mizaldus* likewise, *Memorabil. Centur. 1. Apb. 1.* *Et in Hort. Med. Camp. 3. Area è Joanne Bocatio* records, that one walking in a Garden, plucking a little Sage, therewith rub'd his Gumms and Teeth, and so fell down suddainly dead : which proves that these

kind of Creatures do and can infect Hearbs and Fruits by their breath, spittle and urine, as was shewed before. But over and above the former symptoms many of the Learned, write, such as are affected, or poysoned any manner of way by this Creature, are molested with a Feaverish distemper, the externall parts become inflamed, the sperm to shed of its own accord, the Hair, and sometimes the Teeth fall out; the Mouth and breath stinks, the breath is short, and drawn with great difficulty.

In Curatione nota quod Rubeta venenum si ore sumptum sit, ut vomitu quamprimum rejiciatur, Curandum. Hinc, ut alias etiam, quocunq; modo in Corpus admissum sit, Theriaca vel Mithridatium Tribus Diebus Continuis, Cum decocto ruta vel vino exhibendum: vinum meracum Copiose propinandum; motus vehemens ægro imperandus, sudor Copiosus aliquoties in Balneo provocandus, ægerq; Aqua Calida ablundus. Qui cum è balneo egreditur, de speciebus diacurcuma, Dialacca, Diarhod. Abbat. Trochisc. De Erupator. De Rhaburbar. aliquidumat, vel ex his cum Conserv. Capil. Veneris, Diacoro, et syrup. Byzantino. Fiat Electuarium, de quo quotidie bis, hora una ante Cibum ʒij. vel iij. exhibeantur; vel testudinis marinae sanguis

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guis, Cum Leporis Coagulo cum Cumino ex vino præbeatur. Cutis sputo vel urina Rubetæ inquinata mox Lavetur urina humana, vel aqua et sale; Posteaq; Ol. Vitel. Ovor. Vel Rosaceo illinatur.

Frogs likewise are often times pernicious, by their quality and cold juyce which they yeild to such as eat them, dilating it self into all the Body, putrefying
Of Frogs and their Antidotes. and corrupting the good humours, perverting and destroying the healthiest constitution, and intoxicating such as eat them, if we may believe *Andreas Baccius, in Prolegomenis venenorum et Antidotorum pag. 38. & 39.* It likewise hath been known to extinguish, and suffocate natural heat; Nay *Parus, Lib. 21 De Venenis, Cap. 24.* Affirmes that Frogs in the moneth of *May* are ranke poylon; Wherefore not fit to be eaten at that time of the year above all others; And his reason is, because they then ingender with *Toads.*

The Cure is the same as you have heard but now of them.

SECTION IV.

Of the *Araneus* and other sort of Spiders,
and their *Antidotes*, *Tarantula*, &c.

A *Raneus*, a Spider so called; whether all Spiders are poysonous, I shall not here dispute; that some are, all *Physicians* and the Learned affirm. Especially, 1. That sort of Spider which is called *Rhagium* being in shape round, in colour black, whose bite is as painfull as the sting of a *Scorpion*; Its Mouth is under the midst of its belly. 2. That which is called *Mymecion*, in colour likewise black, but in form somewhat resembling an *Ewnet*, especially about the head, but somewhat a larger Creature, and having whitish streakes, or spots towards the back. 3. That which is termed *Lupus* or the *Wool Spider*. 4. That sort which is denominated *Vesparium*, because setting aside the wings, it much resembles a *Wasse*, but is of a reddish colour. 5. That which is known by the appellation of *Tarantula*, so called as *Mathi-olus* notes *Comment ad Lib. 2. Cap. 57. Dioscorid.* from the City *Tarantus* in *Apulia*, about which, in Summer time, there used to be multitudes; Others think it hath its name from its effects, because such are stung or bitten thereby, do perpetually sing
or

or delight in Musick, or rather, are cured by Musick, or yet rather, by dancing and leaping about, occasioned by the Musick; So evaporating the virulency of the venome by sweat. These five sorts of *Spiders*, among others, are by all Authours accounted poysonous, more especially. To insist upon every one distinctly, and apart, would be too tedious, at this time, or to particularise all that Authours have recorded of them; Wherefore, in brief, know, that such as are either bitten by any of the four former, or have accidentally swallowed any of them, are usually molested with these following symptoms. The part affected will be seised on with a stupor, with horreur and cold, the belly is filled with wind and swells, the face growes pale, the eyes drop tears involuntarily, the extream and remote parts of the Body tremble, and are, in a manner, convulst, a continuall inclination and desire to evacuate by urine followes them, the privy part is extended and pained, if the party be young; relaxed, if old; a cold sweat universally possesseth them, and, sometimes, they void by urine some what like unto a Spider.

In Curatione, nota, Si morsu Araneæ nocuerit; sæpius spongia Calida Aucto, aut

Q 4

Aqua

Aqua Salsa abluendus : vel *Decotto Malua*,
Origani, *Serpilli*, aliorum supra commemo-
ratorum madida fovendus. Inprimis lau-
dat *Monardus*, lib. simpl. novi orbis, cap. 62.
Lac è foliis fici manans instillatum utile
etiam ad ictum *Aranee* percanæ. Cataplasma-
ta quoq; ictui imponenda patari possunt è
foliis Lauri, *Ruta*, *Porro*, *Farina Hordeacea*,
cum Aceto Coctis. Prodest etiam *Allium et*
Capas Contusas. *Stercus item Caprinum*
cum vino, ut & *ficus pingues imponere*. Si-
mulq; usurpentur *Theriaca et Methridatium*,
item *Alexipharmaca* supra proposita, ægerq;
in *Balneo* sapius sudet. *Allium* etiam fra-
guentius comedat; *vinumq;* liberalius bibat.
Si vero *Aranæus* intra *Corpus* sumptus fuerit,
Cura à vomitorio Auspicanda. Ut, R. *Radice.*
Esula, *Asari*, Ana. *zj. Flor. Anethi*, *Genista*,
An. *Pug. j. Coq. in Aqua pura*, Col. R. *z̄v.*
A *lde Mellis zj. Fiat vomitorium*. Post vo-
mitum offerenda *Alexipharmica*, quibus
sumptis æger vel in lecto sese ad sudorem
componat, vel, puod melius, baleingredi-
atur & Copiose sudet. Utilis est hic *Theri-*
aca zij. pondere, *Cum Aqua Cardini bene-*
dicti, *Scordii*, aut *vino albo* sumpta. Contra
Aranæi venenum laudatur medicamentum
sequens. R. *Fol. Scordii*, *Mentha*, *Ruta*,
Capressi, An. *M. j. Sem. Eruse*, *Anisi. 4. Ca-*
lior

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lidor. minor. An. ʒj. Coq. in l. q. vini, Colaturæ
quotidie bis, manè & vesperi, ʒiiij. propinaen-
tur, donec corporis tumor evanescat. *Vel*
Rx. *Aſa fatida*, ʒiiij. *Myrrha*, *Allij*, *Piperis*,
Caſtorei, An. ʒss. *F. Pulvis* pro 4. Doſibus,
qui exhibeatur *cum vino*. Antequam æger
balneum, quod quotidie fere, cum
magna in hoc Caſu ejus viſit, repetendum
ingrediatur.

Touching the *Tarantula* and the ſymp-
tomes following upon its bite, ſhould I
enumerate what is recorded by the Learned,
it would ſeem incredulous, and altogether
fabulous. Wherefore, in ſhort, not to inſiſt
on every Circumſtance, ſuch as are bitten by
Of the Tarantula this kind of vermin, are
and its Antidotes. affected with intollerable
pain in the part offended, cauſing it to ſwell
and putrefie, the Body is univerſally ſeiſed
with cold, and wind, eſpecially the belly:
Virga in quibusdam erectio et priapiſmus, an
univerſall numneſs over all the parts,
trembling, and a Convulſion and reſolution
of the members, ſo that even the youngſt
and ſtrongeſt Bodies, are, thereby, ſoon
dejected; a generall pain poſſeſſes the
Arteries, Depravation of the voice, over-
watchings, Vertigo, Dilirium, redneſſe of
the eyes, and an univerſall cold ſweat
captivateth

captivateth thē, &c. which are more, or less, according to the nature and temper of the party ; For, as Wine maketh some laugh, some cry, some melancholly, some madd, &c. that are thereby intoxicated ; so doth the bite and venome of this Creature cause some to sing, others to laugh, a third sort to weep, a fourth to rejoyce, a fifth to sleepe, a 6: to awake, a seventh to vomit all they take in, an eighth to dance, an ninth to sweate, a tenth to tremble, an eleventh to be passionate ; Others, other wayes ; as, to be phrantick, swoond, to rave and the like : and which is more, if they hear any Musick they immediately fall a dancing, although, before, they lay as if they were dead, and if the Musick chance to cease, they immediately fall down in the like stupidity they were before ; as the aforequoted *Mathiolus* in *Loco Citato* Contends. For further information in this matter, Consult *Nicander, Paulus Aeginetius, Aetius, Cornelius Celsus, Avicennas, Rhases, Epiphanius Ferdinandus,* and others. *Præterea, à Tarantula morfi quidam circa sepulchra versantur, et in feretris mortuorum cubant, virgines obscenas partes offendunt, evellunt sibi crines : Alij pensiles in cunis moveri, Alij terra obrui cupiunt ; Nonnulli etiam alios morfu impetunt : magna*
queq;

quoq; appetentia laborant, præcipue dum salant, variis coloribus delectantur, & si quem colorem averfantur, eum, qui veste eo colore infecta indutus est, infectantur; Aquam abhorrent, Vinum bibunt, & merum etiam potum eos non inebriat, & alia admiranda patiuntur.

All which is to be referred to occult qualities & causes both in relation to the place, viz. *Apuleia* (although some to shew their wit, will affirm it to be chiefly more incident to that place then any other, because of the heat, when other places that are hotter are free) as also to the nature of the poyson to work so many strange, and various effects in people, when other poysons work the like effects in all parties; and to conclude, that Musick should be the instrument of so remarkable a Cure, &c.

In Curatione danda opera, ne venenum in Corpus penetret, sed statim e Corpore extrahatur; deinde ut per interna medicamenta e Corpore expellatur. Ad præferendum (ut & ad curandum) commendatur *Anchusa comesta*, & decoctum ejus potum, *Artemisia*, *Allium*, *Bolus Armenus*, *Theriaca*, & *Antiphalangium*, quod postea proponetur in Curatione. Deinde si quis à *Phalangis* morsus sit, curandum, ne venenum ad interiora penetret, sed statim ad exteriora revocetur,

revocetur, & à Corpore extrahatur, eo modo
ut antea sæpius dictum. Deinde ut venenum
à partibus interioribus repellatur ; Ut R.
Flor. Ruta sicca. Costi, Mentastri, Pyrethri,
Ana Part. æquales, Ase fasida. Partem quar-
tam ad pondus omnium, *Mellis, q. sufficient.*
Fiat Electuarium. Dosis ʒj. *Epiphanus*
Ferdinandus, qui dilligēs fuit in observandis
ijs, quæ circa demorſos à *Tarantulis* evenie-
runt, quinq; remedia experientiâ comprobata
commendat. *Primum est Aqua Vita,* seu
spir. vini. Cum enim omnes Autores ad
Curandos *Tarantatos* vinum commendent:
multo magis *spirit. vini* utilis erit, qui feli-
cissime ab ʒj. ad ʒiij. pro ratione ætatis ex-
hibetur. *Secundum est, Quinta essentia*
Rorismarini, quæ ipsa etiam contra ictus
Tarantule prodest. *Tertius, Aqua vitalis*
ejusdem, quæ ita paratur ; R. *Flor. Citran-*
guli, boni quantitat. fol. tenerorum quercus,
Cardui benedict. Scabiosa, Acetosell. Sonchi,
Salvia, Majorana, Flor. Lavendule, Ab-
sinthij, Rorismarini, Tussilaginis, Rosar.
Rubor. Scorzonera, Melissa, Pimpinella,
Boraginis, Fol. Arbuti, Lenticularis, Rusc,
Ana M.iiij. Cyperi nostrat. Radic. Angelicæ,
Baccar. Lauri, Juniperi, Cortic. Citri, Tor-
mentilla, Zedoaria, An. ʒj. Cinamom. Cary-
oph. An aʒss. Distillentur in Balneo. *Quar-*

tum

tum est. *Electuarium Antiphalangium*,
 quod omnia ferè simplicia contra *Tarantula*,
 morsū Cōmendata cōplectitur : ut R. *Fract.*
Myrti. Tamarisci, Ana ʒj. Sem. Passinace,
Nigell. Agni Casti, Danci, Anisi. Cymini,
Organi, Ana ʒj. Terra Sigillata, Boli Ar-
meni orient. preparat. Ana ʒij. Centaur. minor.
Aristoloch. rotund. Ana ʒss. Fol. Meliss.
Trifolij, Bituminosi, Chamipisys abrot. Ana
P. ss. Theriac. opt. Mithridat. Ana ʒj. ss. succ.
Capar. Allii, Plantaginis, Atriplicis, Hedera
depurator. Ana q. s. Cum Melle fiat ē succis
syrupus, in quo fiat Electuarium, Addendo
spir. vini, q. s. Dosis ʒj. ss. ad ʒiij. Cum
vino. In præservatione ʒj. Verum nullum
certius remedii genus est, quam Musca; ut
enim fide digni Autores. Sed Pena &
Lobelius in Adversariis stirpium, Pag. 320.
Valde Laudant medicamentum sequens. R.
muscarū qua pastum ceperint de Napello xx.
Aristolochia, Boli Armeni, Ana ʒj. Item
præstat contra omnes Epidemicos morbos.
Dosis ʒi.

SECTION

revocetur, & è Corpore extrahatur, eo modo ut antea sapius dictum. Deinde ut venenum à partibus interioribus repellatur ; Ut R^x. *Flor. Ruta sicc. Costi, Mentastri, Pyrethri, Ana Part. æquales, Afa fatida.* Partem quartam ad pondus omnium, *Mellis, q. sufficient.* *Fiat Eleetuarium.* Dosis ʒj. *Epiphanus Ferdinandus*, qui dilligēs fuit in observandis ijs, quæ circa demorlos à *Tarantulis* evenerunt, quinq; remedia experientiâ comprobata commendat. *Primum est Aqua Vita, seu spir. vini.* Cum enim omnes Autores ad Curandos *Tarantatos* vinum commendent: multo magis *spirit. vini* utilis erit, qui felicissime ab ʒj. ad ʒiij. pro ratione ætatis exhibetur. *Secundum est, Quinta essentia Rorismarini*, quæ ipsa etiam contra ictus *Tarantula* prodest. *Tertius, Aqua vitalis ejusdem*, quæ ita paratur ; R^x. *Flor. Citranguli, boni quantitat. fol. tenerorum quercus, Cardui benedict. Scabiosa, Acetosell. Sonchi, Salvia, Majorana, Flor. Lavendule, Absinthij, Rorismarini, Tussilaginis, Rosar. Rubor. Scorzonera, Melissa, Pimpinella, Boraginis, Fol. Arbuti, Lenticularis, Ruta, Ana M.iiij. Cyperi nostrat. Radic. Angelicæ, Baccar. Lauri, Juniperi, Cortic. Citri, Tormentilla, Zedoaria, An. ʒj. Cinamom. Caryoph. An aʒss. Distillantur in Balneo. Quar-*

sum

tum est. *Electuarium Antiphalangium*,
 quod omnia ferè simplicia contra *Tarantula*,
 morsū Cōmendata cōplectitur : ut R. *Fract.*
Myrti. Tamarisci, Ana ʒj. Sem. Passinaca,
Nigell. Agni Casti, Dauci, Anisi. Cymini,
Origani, Ana ʒj. Terra Sigillata, Boli Ar-
meni orient. preparat. Ana ʒij. Centaur. minor.
Aristoloch. rotund. Ana ʒss. Fol. Meliss.
Trisoli, Bituminosi, Chamisifys abrot. Ana
P. ss. Theriac. opt. Mithridat. Aqua ʒj. ss. succ.
Capar. Allii, Plantaginis, Atriplicis, Hadera
depurator. Ana q. s. Cum Melle fiat ē succis
syrupus, in quo fiat Electuarium, Addendo
spir. vini, q. s. Dosis ʒj. ss. ad ʒiij. Cum
vino. In præservatione ʒj. Verum nullum
certius remedii genui est, quam Musca; ut
enim fide digni Autores. Sed Pena &
Lobelius in Advertariis stirpium, Pag. 320.
Valde Laudant medicamentum sequens. R.
muscarū qua pastum ceperint de Napello xx.
Aristolochia, Boli Armeni, Ana ʒj. Item
præstat contra omnes Epidemicos morbos.
Dosis ʒi.

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SECTION V.

Of Pini Erucæ and its Antidotes.

AND Lastly, *Pini Eruca*, a kind of worm so called which the Learned have esteemed as very noxious and venomous, offending three manner of wayes. 1. By its bite. 2. By its touch upon any naked part, causing the part bitten or roughly touched, to swell, ach, grow red and fiery, as also to putrefie. 3. By being accidentally swallowed or taken into the Body, and then the palate of the Mouth, Tongue, and all other parts of the Mouth, Likewise the Stomach, Intestines, &c. Are affected with intollerable paines, inflammation, and extraordinary heat over all the Body, &c.

Parti Erucæ morfu aut attritu læsa remedia sunt Capa, Aceto trita, Ruta item cum Melle et Sale trita, vel cum Aceto et Pice Cocta et Imposita. Intra Corpus assumptæ Erucæ, quamprimum vomitu reiiciendæ sunt, & si jam ad intestina descenderint, Clysteribus eluenda. Et ut veneni hujus acrimonia retundatur, Propinandum Lac Caprinum,

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num, vel emulso è sem. 4. frigid. major.
Amygdall. Dulc. Sem. Papav. Albi, cum
Aqua Hordei parata. Eger comedat Ory-
zam cum Lacte Caprino Coctam; Cremorem
Pisana, Amygdal. dulces, Fuscula pinguis.
Antidotus Erucarum Pini, est Terra Lem-
nia, et Corallia rubra preparata, Cum
Mucilag. Sem. Cydoniorum, exhibita, &c.

And thus have I, as brief as may be, gi-
ven you the Names, Natures, Symptoms,
Prognosticks, and Antidotes, of all poysons
belonging to *Mineralls, Vegetables, and*
Animalls. Qui Monet, Amat, Ave, &
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FINIS.



An Alphabetical *Index* of the most Material matters contained in this small Treatise. *J. F.*

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Of Pini Eruca and its Antidotes.

AND Lastly, *Pini Eruca*, a kind of worm so called which the Learned have esteemed as very noxious and venomous, offending three manner of wayes. 1. By its bite. 2. By its touch upon any naked part, causing the part bitten or roughly touched, to swell, ach, grow red and fiery, as also to putrefie. 3. By being accidentally swallowed or taken into the Body, and then the palate of the Mouth, Tongue, and all other parts of the Mouth, Likewise the Stomach, Intestines, &c. Are affected with intollerable paines, inflammation, and extraordinary heat over all the Body, &c.

Parti Eruca morfu aut attritu læsæ remedio sunt Capæ, Aceto trita, Ruta item cum Melle et Sale trita, vel cum Aceto et Pice Coctæ et Impositæ. Intra Corpus assumptæ Eruca, quamprimum vomitu reiiciendæ sunt, & si jam ad intestina descenderint, Clysteribus eluenda. Et ut veneni hujus acrimonia retundatur, Propinandum Lac Caprinum,

Of Poysons belonging to ANIMALLS.

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num, vel emulsio è sem. 4. frigida major.
Amygdall. Dulc. Sem. Papav. Albi, cum
Aqua Hordei parata. Eger comedat Ory-
zam cum Lacte Caprino Coctam; Cremorem
Ptisane, Amygdal. dulces, Juscula pinguis.
Antidotus Erucarum Pini, est Terra Lem-
nia, et Corallia rubra preparata, Cum
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KING CHARLES the Second, surnamed
La Bon, and Pious, our most gracious Sove-
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endome, * 4. Therefore in him blessed, ibid. Restored
to his Crown and to be the glory of his People by a
miracle, and the Immediate finger of GOD; And
therefore may expect happinesse and blessings are
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ΘΑΝΑΣΙΜΑ, ΚΑΙ ΔΗΛΗΤΗΡΙΑ.
TRACTATUS
DE VENENIS:
OR,
A TREATISE
OF
POYSONS:

Their fundry Sorts, Names,
Natures and Virtues, with their seve-
rall Symptomes, Signes Diagnosticks,
Prognosticks, and Antidotes.

Wherein, Are Divers necessary Questions Dis-
cussed, The Truth by the most Learned, Confirmed;
By many instances, Examples & Stories Illustrated;
And, both Philosophically and Medicinally handled

By WILLIAM RAMESEY ἹΑΤΡΟΣ.

Medicus Certus, in Re Incerta Cernitur.

*Fabrum sanitatem fecisse accidens est, quoniam non est aptus ad
faciendam sanitatem faber, sed Medicus. Arist. Metaph. 9.
Medicus vir multis alijs aequandus. Homer, Iliad. Lib. 11.*

LONDON, Printed by S. G. for D. Pakeman, at
the Rain-bow in Fleetstreet, 1661.

TO THE
Most High and Mighty
MONARCH

The Kings most Excellent Majesty

CHARLES

The SECOND.

By the especiall Grace,
and most singularly miracu-
lous providence of GOD, King
of England, Scotland, France, and
Ireland, with the Dominions
and Territories thereunto
belonging, Defender of
the Faith, &c.

May it please your Majesty,

Such are the froward perverse Humours and spirits of most Men with whom we Convers and live in these apo-

A 2

statizeing

The Epistle Dedicatory.

And in
2 Pet. 2.
10, 12, 13.

statizing times, and last dayes describ-
ed by the * Apostles 2 Tim. 3. 4, 5.
That truth it self may not be spoken
without passing under the severest cen-
sures their Depraved Phantasies and Ima-
ginations can suggest unto them. Yet,
having that within me which is a con-
tinuall Feast, And which is sufficiently
able to Arm and Defend me from the
sharpest Arrow their malicious Tongues
can shoot and sputter against me, I shall
not forbear to testifie my joy and congratu-
late your Majesty's most miraculous
Restaurati on by this my Dedication; not-
withstand'ng thereby I shall only discover
a will to d'sire, having no skill to deserve
the least Countenance from your Majesty.
And having no better a Present at pre-
sent, nor other way to manifest that Loy-
alty which hath for many years kept me
under a Cloud, I thought better bestow a
mite, the nothing at all: not that I presume
I can add in the least to your Majesty's
Vertues, or merit by all that I can, do or
have.

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have done or said, I am sufficiently sensible that when I have done and suffered to the utmost, it is but my Duty, and if your Majesty shall so far Condescend as to take the smallest Cognisance thereof, I must ever brag and boast of superlative favour and greatest honour that so mean a shrub and unworthy a subject as my self can possibly be capable of. And for such as weigh me in the false Ballance of their own Judgements to think other then my words Declare; or take me to swim down the stream of Flattery and Time-servingnesse with the major part of the World (which my Soul ever abhorred) that for secular ends and their own advantage, turn as the Weather-Cock upon a Steeple; wrong themselves more then me, who to my familiar acquaintance was ever known to be firm and true, to that of Prov. 24. 21. Manger all the Temptations which years of Calamities could force upon me; Witnesse my last Dedications to my Quadi-partite, Intituled,

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Astrologie Restored, Published Anno 1653. At which time every one did what seemed good in his own eyes, there being no King in England; Though at that same time there arose such a thing as the Phranticke people and the ziddy part of the world esteemed equivolent to sacred Majesty, verifying that Parable of Jo. tham, Judg. 9. verse 14. and 15. especially (whereby your poor subjects have been so scratch't and claw'd, that your Majesty can hardly know them, they are so strangely metamorphosed) Nobility layed aside, and he that ran might read, Prov. 28. 2. in the very frame of our Government: And that in Psalm 12. 8. was found true in all our streets. But blessed be the wise Disposer of all things that hath given us some hopes of a blessing upon our Land, since we may boast of the next words, Eccles. 10. 17. more then any people in Christiandome, no King for so many hundred of years in Europe, (nay, I think I may safely say,

in

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in the whole world) is lineally Descended from Nobles, may Kings, As ours. Let us therefore remember that truth, 1 Sam. 15. 23. And to follow the Command of the HOLY-GHOST, Eccle. 10. 20. That Job's Reprehension, Job 34. 18. may never rise up against us more. For since there is no Power but of GOD, Rom. 13. 12, 3. v. 5. & 1 Pet. 2. 13. And therefore we are enjoined to be obedient; much more is our ingagement thereunto when there is so apparent an Hand of Divine Providence, Justice, Goodness, most singularly and miraculously shown in the Restauration and establisshing of your Majesty over us, even in a time when there was, in all Human Probability, no hopes; that so we might see the Finger of the LORD, and that it was he only that could redeem us out of the Egyptian Bondage and Slavery we groaned under; And by such * unlikely means; By the struggling and striving of a few Ambitious Spirits, that were blinded therewith, so that they

* For in humane Reason, Fleetwood, who was Generall, and Com-manded all the Forces, should have im-plied them for his Brother Rich. P. Establissh-ment (his ends be- ing bound up also in his) then for the pulling of him down which was the ruine of both.

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know not where their own safety lay,
 was this happy birth occasioned; And,
 † Psal. 118. which is most of all, without the least
 23. Bloodshed. This is † marvellous in our
 Math. 21. eyes, and should be for a perpetuall joy
 42. * And not to be pa- untous! And, Certainly, GOD doth
 to be pa- untous! And, Certainly, GOD doth
 ralel'd in never worke any extraordinary worke,
 any story but to some extraordinary end, which
 Sacred or prophane. we have as much reason to expect, as any
 Which people under heaven, if our sins and
 miraculous wantonneſſe under so great mercies pre-
 providence me thinks, vent not. For, we see and know, that
 should since the rising of so glorious a Sun as
 silence & your Majesty in our Hemisphere, all the
 quiet the mists of Disorder, Confusion, Discord
 Tongues and Spirits and Trouble which over spread us, And
 of all those dark and horrid fears of perpetuall
 Rebells. Warr, Dissention, Desolation and De-
 struction, as Mists and Fogs upon the
 Soules and Spirits of good Men, are
 wholly Dissipated and Dispersed; so that
 we hope to have Peace and Righteousness
 upon their true and Right Basis to all
 Generations settled. And, as we doubt
 not

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but it will be your Princely care in these * All-
 more weighty matters; So we can no less though
 then daily expect a Rectification of other we might
 abuses, And a perfect Cure of other your Ma-
 evils which are Epidemically Reigning jesty of an
 among us. As, to trouble your Majesty Infinite
 but with the mention of * one, And that many
 is, the more then ordinary abuse of more. Yet
 THAT MOST NOBLE ART only him
 OF PHISICK, by Illiterates, at one,
 Quackes, Mountebancks, and Em- which
 pericks, that have been, are, and will makes
 be, if not prevented, the Ruine of more divers
 of your Majesty's Loyall and Faithfull of your
 Subjects, then either the Sword or Flague. Majesty's
 The Imployment is Weighty, Difficult, suffering
 & Servants, sick at
 the very
 Heart

That they must be still equally sufferers now under your Majesty's
 Just Power and Government, as formerly under Oppressours;
 Because Mammon the God of the World is not their friend so
 much as such who have been your Majesties Enemies And
 therefore their interest in friends (as friends go now) is as slender.
 And, although, I, for my own part, can plead no merit,
 Loyalty being my Duty; Yet, if your Majesty would be pleas-
 ed to take notice of such who have been wholly ruined by the
 fall of your Majesty's Father of Glorious Memory, (as I have bee
 for one) to whom my Father was not only a Servant, both in
 the Bed-Chamber and Privy-Chamber, but also to your Maje-
 sty's Royall Grandfather all his Reign in England, And like-
 wise TO YOUR MAJESTY WHILST PRINCE.
 that we be kept from Ruine, it will be the Highest price of
 Kingly bounty imaginable;
 and

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and of greater Importance then most of
the world are capable either to apprehend
or believe. As our Learned Father of
Physicians **HIPPOCRATES**
most excellently shewes in Aphorism

SECT. 1. Aphorif. 1. Where he sayes,
Ο Βίος· Επαχύνει Νότον κακόν, ο δὲ κακὸς οὐδὲν

ἢ δὲ πῶς οὐδ' αὖτις, ἢ δὲ κρίσις χαλεπή. Δὲ δὲ
ὁ μόνος ταύτης παρὶχεν τὴν δόξαν ποσειδά, ὡς καὶ καὶ
τὴν ποσειδά, καὶ τὴν παρὶχεν, καὶ τὴν δόξαν.

Therefore, as he also very well observes,
Lib. De Lege, He that will be a Phi-
sician, Horum omnium Compotem
esse debere. Οὐτὶς, διαδοξαίης, τρέφου.

or, as in Lib. De Decent. Habitu,
it is exprest in short, Medico futuro
necessaria sunt quatuor, scilicet, & τὸ πρῶτον;

Natura, Doctrina, seu Scientia Do-
ctrina Comparata, & usus, seu ex-
ercitatio.

For, such indeed are wor-
thily called Physicians, that are both
learned and skilfull, and none else. But,

that which must give life unto all (ac-
cording to Hippocrates) is, A Naturall

Inclination, Ingenuity, Wit, Phansie, and
Aplenesse

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Aptness to Learn, sufficient Reason, Judgment, Memory, Ex quo vis ligno non fit Mercurius, Every one thus endued, is not fit to make a Scholler, neither are all Schollers fit to be Phisicians. What is sayed of all Disciplines

*Tu nihil invita dices faciesve
Minerva,*

Is likewise verified in Phisick, in a Phisician chieffy. And that withall, he have a sharp apprehension to discover what will be the event of this, or that, and by the Signes, to discern even hidden Distempers before there be the least appearance of them; As also to know the Causes, Indications and Method to be followed in the Cure.

In all which, that a Phisician may be the more compleat, It is most requisite he be well Learned in these Seven Particulars.

I. LANGUAGE or Knowledge of the Tongues, especially Latine and Greek, that he may the better understand the vast Labours and Volumes of our

*Anti-

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* Among which, the chiefest

are, Hippocrates, Theophrastus, Dioscorides, Galen, Artaeus, Rufus Ephesus,

* Antients, and † Neotericks, and, if they had || Hebrew & Arabick it were not amiss, since many old Writers also, wrote in those Tongues; And, Translations, many times, vastly vary from the originall Copies, whereby many mistakes and much mischief is occasioned.

Paulus Aeginetus, Oribasius, Aetius, Tralianus, Philaretus, Theophilus, Nicolas Mirepsus, Actuarius, Archengenus, Appollonius, &c. which wrote in Greeke,

† Donatus Antonius ab Altomari, Alexander Massariu, Amatus Lusitanus, Avelius Cornelius Gelsus, Guilielmus Rondeletius, Bernardus Gordonius, Valerius Trincavellus, Nicholas Piso, Carolus Piso, Hieronimus Mercurialis, Petrus Forestus, Joannes Crato, Joannes Baptista Montanus, Felix Platerus, Hercules de Saxonia, Joannes Fernesius, Leonhartus Fuchsius, Duncanus Liddelius, Joannes Riolerius, Morbent De Gradibus, Vidus Vidius, Valescus De Taranta, Benedictus Valerius Paventinus, Nicholas Florentinus, Julius Alexandrius, Valesius, Christophorus A vega, Thomus A vega, Ludovicus Mercatus, Guallerus Bruel, Zacutus Lucitanus, Joannes Heurnius, Daniel Sennertus, Paracelsus, Van Helmont, Lazarus, Riverius, Capiuaccius, Stockerus, Weirus, &c.

|| Rhasis, Mesues, Alsabareus (or Albucasser, as some call him) Avicenna, Averroes, Avenzoar, Serapio, Haly Abbas, Haly Rhodaham, Rabbi Moyses, &c.

2. PHILOSOPHY, That so, he may know the subject on which he is to work, mans Body; with all its parts, the Elements, Humours, Spirits, the uses and temperament of every part, the Animal faculties and functions, That diseas-

es

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es may the better be discovered, with their severall Causes, And Signes both Diagnosticks and Prognosticks, And the right Method of Cure, which is the end of Physicke; To know how to order, rectifie and prescribe, according to the present Condition, Constitution, and Temper of the Patient, what may prevent further evils, Conserve health where it is, and restore it where it is lost,

So that without Philosophy a man can never be a good Physician; Quod enim optimus Medicus, idem est & Philosophus, Galen proves in a peculiar Book by it self. For, ubi desinit Physicus, incipit Medicus. As Aristotle well observes.

3. LOGICKE is Requisite for a Physician (Logismus est actus rei in Hominem) And is, indeed, the first in order of all Arts: for, the *λογισμός* in the thing, must needs be before *ἐπιστήμη* in it. *ἐπιστήμη* enim est actus rei ab Homine, in Hominem. Without which Discipline, he can never be able to give a perfect Definition of any Disease, or Symptome

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Symptome of a Disease, much lesse a reason why it is so.

4. **ASTRONOMY**, for, the knowledge of the Ascensions, Culminations, and settings of the Stars, with their Right, and oblique Ascensions, severall Positions and Declinations, is, also, of great and eminent use. And for the knowledge of the severall Quarters of the year, and such like; But, especially, (as **SENNERTUS** thinks who is the **PRINCE OF OUR NEOTERICK PHISICIANS**) As it is an help, furtherance, and introduction to **ASTROLOGY**

The 5th. and most necessary Discipline of all the rest. Not as it is commonly practised (and indeed, abused) by broaken Mechanicks, and Illiterate Novices (And hath beē of late years, when every one did what seemed best in his own eyes) bringing shame and contempt upon that Noble and worthy Art, which, because (as the Learned know) it is of excellent use in Phisicke, they under that Colour, Deceive men of their monyes; and foo
them

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them out of their lives, There being more
Empericall Impostors pretending to
Astrology, that are very Ideots,
Cheats, Illiterate, and of the vulgar sort;
Then of any other kind whatsoever,
(which abuse, it could be wished, your
Majesty would likewise Amend, and re-
strain this their Licentiousnesse, which on
every Post and Piller through all the
streetes of this City of LONDON,
(wherein notwithstanding there is a
COLLEDGE OF ABLE
AND LEARNED PHYSI-
CIANS) they publish not only to the
seducing, but ruinating of many of your
Majesties poore Subjects.

I say, it is not this I allow, or speak for,
in this place; but the Pure Astrology
of the Antients, without which, Hippo-
crates and Galen accompted a Phisi-
an a foole; Advising men not to trust
themselves or their lives in such mens
hands. And without which, Avicenna
accompted them Butchers, rather then
Physicians; Homicidas Medicos A-
strologiae Ignaros. And Thurnes-
serus,

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serus, Paracelsus, with others, will admit of no Phisician without it; Medicus sine Cœli peritia nihil est. Many Phisicians, I know, are of the Contrary Opinion; But, as, the one is too nice, the other is too remiss. To mediate, therefore, between both, I shall, in short, give your Majesty, what may justly be sayed for it; In these two propositions. 1. Whosoever is ignorant of the Causes of the Alterations of the temperatures of mens bodies, by which Diseases are occasioned, must needs be ignorant in the Cure, and of that which much conduces and helps thereunto. But mens Bodies alter in their tēperatures with the seasons; which change according to the Motions and Places of the severall Constellations and Cœlestiall bodies, whence follow many Infirmities and Diseases. Ergo, whosoever is ignorant of Astrology, that is, that do not know the Influencies of the Stars, which cause Diseases, and alter our Temperatures, are ignorant of the Cure, And therefore that Astrology is necessary to be known by all such as practice Physicke, will not be denyed. For

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For so Hippocrates stisly maintaines,
in Lib. De Aëre, Aqua & Locis; And
therefore concludes (in many parts of
his workes) that Man who is ignorant
of the Natures and Virtues of the Cæle-
stiall Bodies, is blind and in the Darke.
Referring all Alterations in our Bodies
and Diseases, to the Starrs and mutati-
ons of the Moon. So doth Galen
throughout all his workes, especially in
Lib. 3. De Diebus Decretoriis, Cap:
3, 4, & 5. &c. Secondly, whatsoever
discovereth unto us the state and Cris-
is of an acute disease, And is the only true
and exact way to the knowledge thereof,
is fit to be studied & known by all Phy-
sicians. But Astrology, and it only,
by the Knowledge of the Motions, Na-
ture, Positions, and influencies of the
Moon, discovers unto us the true Crisis
of all sharp and violent Diseases (as is
boundantly shewed by Galen in his
workes, De Diebus Decretoriis, &
De Crisibus, Avicenna, Lib. 4. Fen. 2.